

# Apollo-12 Crew Reunited in Lunar Orbit After Successful Second Walk on Moon

## Lodge Quits as Top Negotiator in Vietnam Paris Peace Talks

Harold Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI)—Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., resigned today as the top negotiator at the Paris peace talks.

The President accepted his resignation with regret and announced that Philip G. Habib, a Foreign Service officer who has been senior adviser to the delegation, would be the acting head of the negotiating team.

There was no indication when permanent successors to Mr. Lodge and Mr. Walsh would be named. Both the White House and State Department said the failure to fill the posts now did not mean the effort in Paris was being downgraded.



Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge.

But Mr. Walsh, in his letter to the President, said that "in view of the manner in which these meetings are now being conducted by the other side, no purpose would be served by my continuing to hold this office."

He said that if conditions should change he would be glad to help in any capacity.

Effective Dec. 8, the two resignations are effective Dec. 8, but Mr. Lodge is expected to return to Washington Dec. 6, the White House said.

Mr. Lodge told the President that he was resigning "because personal matters at home require my attention."

"I strongly support your efforts to negotiate an end to the war," Mr. Lodge said. "You have left no stone unturned. It is sad that the other side has flatly refused to reciprocate in any kind of meaningful way."

The President wrote Mr. Lodge that he could have asked "for no better representative." Mr. Lodge's "counsel and efforts" will be missed.

Mr. Lodge, who is 57, has told associates he would be interested in working on urban problems, but his son, Prof. George Lodge of the Harvard Business School, said he does not believe his father knows yet what he will do.

Nixon Hopelful  
White House press secretary Ron Ziegler said the President "continues to hope that peace can be achieved in Vietnam through successful negotiations."

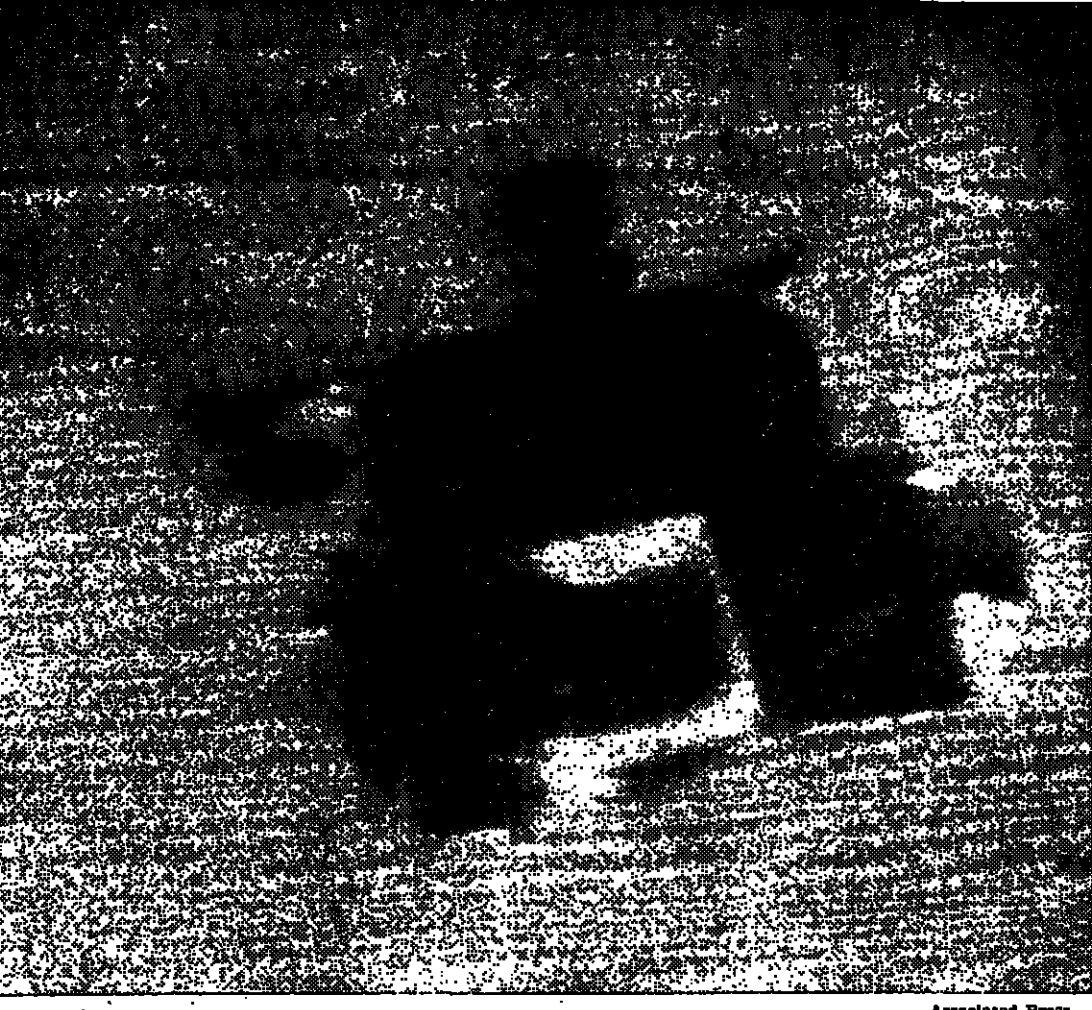
"The lack of progress in Paris is a direct result of the refusal of the other side to enter into serious negotiations," he said.

Mr. Walsh, 57, is a New York attorney. A close friend of Secretary of State William P. Rogers, he was named to the post of deputy early this year when Mr. Lodge was appointed.

Red Reaction Reserved  
PARIS, Nov. 20 (UPI)—Vietnamese Communist spokesmen today said the resignation of Ambassador Lodge's resignation but insisted that "it is not enough to change a man—the policy must change also."

Viet Cong press spokesman Dong Dinh Thao, whose briefing was interrupted by the resignation announcement, said: "We have been hearing rumors on this subject which were denied by the State Department."

Asked his opinion of Mr. Lodge as a negotiator, Mr. Thao said, "He carries out the directives he receives from President Nixon."



AIMING HOME—The lunar module Intrepid closing in to dock with the command ship.

## Second Moonwalk Conversation

HOUSTON (UPI)—Here are excerpts from an unofficial, edited transcript of conversations between astronauts Charles (Pete) Conrad, Alan L. Bean and Richard F. Gordon and ground controllers during the second moonwalk of Comdr. Conrad and Comdr. Bean. Before starting their moonwalk, the astronauts briefly turned on their still faulty color television camera.

CONRAD—Im sure sorry the TV didn't work. It's a beautiful sight to see.  
HOUSTON—Roger, Pete, we'll be waiting for those (skill) pictures.

At 0348 GMT Gordon radioed to Houston from Yankee Clipper orbiting the moon.  
GORDON—Good morning... ready for work.  
GORDON—OK, Dick... your two friends are preparing for EVA (moonwalk)... running about hour, hour and a half ahead.  
CONRAD—OK, we look pretty good. Are we go for EVA?  
HOUSTON—You are go for EVA.  
CONRAD—OK... got to get my oxygen pack on.  
At 0401 GMT Conrad reached the lunar surface, an hour and 39 minutes earlier than scheduled.

CONRAD—Long step... okay, Houston, mark! There's a couple of things I'm going to learn to dislike. One of them is the TV cable and the other is the S-band antenna cable (for communications with earth).  
CONRAD—Hey, look at that Surveyor, Al.  
BEAN—Hey, Houston, that Surveyor looks a lot better today.  
CONRAD—Yeah, now that the sun's on it.  
CONRAD—Hey, Houston,

there's an interesting thing... there's a rock only six inches from engine exhaust and find it difficult to believe didn't blow rock away. Ground blown clear all around it, yet didn't blow rock away.  
GORDON—Thank you, Pete, did you get a photo of it?  
CONRAD—If I didn't know better I'd say there was a solar wind up here. Blows hard enough to blow sample bags in the wrong direction.  
GORDON—Al, before you start traverse will you get photo of solar wind to show how wind has blown... around.  
CONRAD—OK, Houston. I'll tell you what I'm going to do. I'm going to wind up at the right place at the Head crater and while I'm waiting for Al, I'll role a boulder for you.  
HOUSTON—Sounds good, Pete.  
HOUSTON—Pete, Houston. Can you give us a mark when you roll over?  
CONRAD—Yeah, I sure will. The crater is, by golly, a rather steep crater. Steeper than it looks from out of the LM.  
CONRAD—Let me ask you a question, Houston. How big a rock?  
HOUSTON—Pete, Houston. I presume whatever is a con- (Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

Using Toy Pistols  
A 2d Polish Plane Is Hijacked; Youths Force Vienna Landing  
By Paul Hofmann  
VIENNA, Nov. 20 (NYT)—Two young Poles in turtleneck sweaters, armed with toy pistols, a fake bomb and other weird contraptions, commandeered a Polish airliner on a domestic flight from Warsaw to Krakow today, and forced the pilot to fly to Vienna.

## Crash Near Lagos Kills 87 On Nigeria Airways Flight

LJU, Nigeria, Nov. 20 (Reuters)—Eighty-seven persons died this morning in the crash of a Nigerian VC-10 jet in a thick forest 12 miles north of here only three minutes before it was due to land after a flight from London. There were no survivors.

The victims included many British families returning from leave, according to Nigerian Airways officials.

Troops cordoned off all access roads to the scene, 12 miles from Lagos airport, which serves Lagos. BOAC officials identified the captain of the airliner—Nigeria Airways' only VC-10—as Val Moore, a 55-year-old New Zealander living in Sunbury-on-Thames, England.

## Astronauts Recover Parts of Surveyor-3

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Nov. 20 (UPI)—America's joyful Apollo-12 explorers rocketed from the moon's Ocean of Storms today to a safe linkup in lunar orbit with the Yankee Clipper.

Charles (Pete) Conrad Jr. and Alan L. Bean flew their moonship Intrepid through a 3 1/2-hour series of orbital maneuvers to rejoin Richard F. Gordon in the command ship.

During their dramatic 33-hour stay on the moon, Comdr. Conrad and Comdr. Bean walked 1 1/2 miles on two excursions, collected rocks and retrieved parts from a Surveyor spacecraft that has been on the moon since 1967. They left behind a nuclear-powered science station, Old Glory, and a plaque on their discarded landing stage saying they had been there.

After linking up and transferring the needed equipment into the Yankee Clipper command ship, the three astronauts cast loose from the Intrepid lunar module at 2019 GMT. Then Intrepid's rockets were fired at 2150 GMT to send it crashing into the moon's surface.

It hit the moon at 2217 GMT, traveling at 3,740 miles an hour and still carrying 350 pounds of fuel. Mission planners calculate that it exploded and dug a hole 20 feet wide, 40 feet long and about 20 inches deep. Although it landed 28 miles from its target, the impact registered on the seismometer set up by the astronauts to detect moonquakes after a delay of a few minutes.

The three astronauts will remain in lunar orbit until tomorrow evening European time, photographing potential landing sites for future moon crews.

It was a triumphant finish to a triumphant mission—a systematic, scientific exploration of another world. Their mission was the first truly scientific expedition to the moon. The Apollo-11 moon walkers were concerned primarily with the engineering problems of getting to the moon and back.

## Blasts Into Lunar Orbit

Comdr. Conrad and Comdr. Bean blasted the tiny ascent stage of the moon lander at 1408 Greenwich Mean Time. They went into lunar orbit seven minutes later and began the process of linking up with Comdr. Gordon in the command ship Yankee Clipper.

"It's on," Comdr. Bean said when the engine kicked into life. "Intrepid, you're looking good," ground control said.

"Away we go," said Comdr. Conrad. "Looking good." "What a nice ride," he said two minutes after liftoff. "This thing really takes you up."

The astronauts were relaxed, calm and joking all the way into lunar orbit, continuing the jovial atmosphere of the whole mission thus far.

The liftoff may have been the climax to a very busy day for the astronauts. But they appeared to take it in stride compared with the hijinks of the second moon walk earlier in the day.

The two men were covered with dirt after traipsing like "graffies" among the moon's craters.

During their second walk early today Comdr. Conrad fell, but was unharmed. The astronauts inadvertently left on the moon a saddle bag containing a magazine of color film taken in lunar orbit. Films of their strolls on the lunar surface were safely on board.

Apollo-12's crew set out on their expedition Friday from Cape Kennedy and are due to splash down in the South Pacific Monday. They will be quarantined for tests of moon germs until Dec. 10.

## Conrad Reports His Fall

Three hours before leaving the moon, Comdr. Conrad reported his fall. He slipped, apparently while picking up a rock sample, and told mission control, "Al picked me up. It's no big deal."

"We look like a couple of bituminous coal miners at the moment," he said. "But we're happy."

The two astronauts achieved one of the most spectacular feats of the space program by trekking to the Surveyor-3 that landed April 19, 1967. They snipped off a camera and metal pieces that had been scorched brown by 31 months' exposure to the sun's undiluted rays.

They rested near the Surveyor and took pictures of it on the second of two walks they made. Comdr. Bean said the Surveyor bounced twice on landing and the imprints of its tripod landing gear were still visible in the lunar surface.

One of the most dramatic moments came when they reached the crater and went down its slope to Surveyor-3 after a circuitous walk of one mile.

## Alleged Massacre Site

## Cong Aide Accuses GIs Drowning 1,200 Villagers

By Jonathan C. Randal

Nov. 20 (UPI)—The charged today that 1,200 villagers were drowned in the South China Sea by American troops.

Van Thanh "concentration camp" near Quang Ngai city and the alleged drowning incident was ordered after they "struggled and demanded they be allowed to return home," he said.

sergeant says he saw

That document said that U.S. Gen. (no first name available) Cooksey was in charge of the sweep but mentioned the drowning of 400 rather than 1,200 villagers.

made sharp turns, he

Among those drowned, the document said, were "numerous" inhabitants of Son My who appeared from President Nixon.

had been mentioned at

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Mr. Agnew singled out The Wash-

becomes 1st

Mr. Agnew said that The Times

## Agnew Renews Attack, Assails Washington Post, N.Y. Times

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 20 (UPI)—Vice President Spiro Agnew leveled his second attack in a week against the news media tonight, this time against newspapers that have "grown fat and irresponsible" without competition.

"Many, many strong independent voices have been stifled in this country in recent years," Mr. Agnew told the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce. "Lacking the vigor of

competition, some of those that have survived have let us face it, grown fat and irresponsible."

## Crash Near Lagos Kills 87 On Nigeria Airways Flight

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The victims included many British families returning from leave, according to Nigerian Airways officials.

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Troops cordoned off all access roads to the scene, 12 miles from Lagos airport, which serves Lagos.

## Lebanese Army Post Raided By Band of Arab Guerrillas

BEIRUT, Nov. 20 (UPI)—One hundred Arab guerrillas attacked a Lebanese Army post today, official sources said.

It was the first clash since the Nov. 3 Cairo agreement between the guerrillas and the Lebanese Army.

The Middle East News Agency said three guerrillas were killed in the clash. It also reported that a "powerful" dynamite explosion rocked a residential area of Beirut early Friday, smashing windows and destroying the entrance of one house.

A military spokesman said the fighting took place at Nabatieh, 43 miles southeast of Beirut. Tonight, the township was tense but quiet.

The spokesman said the clash came after an incident concerning the local telephone exchange.

A statement carried by the official Beirut Radio said: "At 9:30 a.m. today four armed men came to the telephone exchange at Nabatieh in a civilian car. One of them, armed with a

submachine gun, entered the office of the manager and demanded to know the reason for cutting off the telephone line between the exchange and the local refugee camp.



## Hanoi's Purpose Unclear

## Laird Reports Some Increase In Infiltration From North

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI)—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird reported yesterday that there had been "some increase" in North Vietnamese infiltration into South Vietnam in the last few weeks.

He added that he did not know why Hanoi had decided to step up infiltration, nor was he prepared to attach any significance to it at the present time.

The secretary made what amounted to a passing reference to infiltration after he emerged from all-day closed testimony on the administration's Vietnam policy before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Laird's authoritative administration sources said that the increased infiltration to which Mr. Laird referred had occurred along the Ho Chi Minh Trail, which runs through Laos into South Vietnam.

But the sources said they did not know whether the infiltration was of the "pipeline" variety—that is, infiltration designed to maintain existing troop levels—or whether it represented a fresh infusion of new troops above existing levels, pressuring a major new attack.

In addition, the sources said, the infiltration was not wholly unexpected, since the dry season in Vietnam has begun and movement of troops is therefore easier.

The sources implied that the infiltration had not occurred in the Demilitarized Zone. Such infiltration would be regarded by the administration as a highly serious matter, because it might indicate an impending North Vietnamese attack on the I Corps in northern South Vietnam. It would also mean a major shift in position by Hanoi, which announced a year ago, when President Lyndon B. Johnson stopped the bombing of

## A Black Market

## Crisis in Vietnam

## Seen If U.S. Quits

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI)—The prospect of American withdrawal from South Vietnam could bring economic disaster to that country unless action is taken to stanch the illegal outflow of dollars through the black market, Senate investigators were told yesterday.

The link between U.S. policy and the Vietnamese economy was made by Gabriel T. Kerekes, an economist testifying in the second day of hearings of a Senate subcommittee probing the multimillion-dollar currency racket in Vietnam.

Mr. Kerekes told the subcommittee that the "contemplated reduction of the U.S. commitment" tends to aggravate the flight of dollars from Vietnam and increase the disparity between official exchange rates and black market prices (already double the official rate).

This in turn increases "the incentive for black market dealings" and might escalate an already difficult economic situation into a chaotic one with incalculable consequences, he said.

Mr. Kerekes urged that a two-tiered exchange rate be established—one at the official exchange and one at the black market level—in an effort to discourage underground trading of dollars.

## Singer's Agent Arrested

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (UPI)—Singer Tiny Tim's agent has been arrested on charges of transporting stolen property—\$90,000—in securities to London, the FBI announced yesterday.

Joseph Kaufman, 40, was picked up at his home in Tarrytown, N.Y., but the FBI declined to state how he allegedly came to possess the securities.

## Intermediary

## Says Hanoi

## Is Flexible

## Fulbright Cites Report From Ex-Red Editor

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI)—Sen. J. William Fulbright made public last night a report by an "intermediary" in the Vietnam peace effort who says it is "unlikely" that Hanoi is inflexible on negotiations.

The self-described intermediary is Joseph R. Starobin, former foreign editor of the Communist Daily Worker and now a professor of political science in Canada. Sen. Fulbright brought up the report in hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of which he is chairman, stressing that he does not know Prof. Starobin.

The professor described meetings between July and September in which he acted as an intermediary in an exchange of points of view between Henry A. Kissinger, the President's adviser on national security affairs, and Xuan Thuy, head of the North Vietnamese delegation at the Paris talks. There was no immediate comment from the White House.

Prof. Starobin said Mr. Thuy told him on Sept. 1 that if the United States shows "good faith" by withdrawing 100,000 troops, North Vietnam would hold private talks with it, either with or without Viet Cong representatives present.

The Hanoi envoy said his government was prepared to "examine" the various points which have been advanced by both sides. It is not true that he rejected everything that the United States may propose, he said.

In "a discussion in which I was twice an intermediary," said Prof. Starobin, the North Vietnamese indicated:

• "They would accept the principle of complete withdrawal instead of total and prior withdrawal as the condition which could open the way to private talks with the United States.

• "A readiness to talk without the presence of the Viet Cong" (at least as of Sept. 1).

• "They would not be adamant on a provisional coalition government defined by their side but were ready to bargain for something between their conceptions and the American conceptions, making room for some members of the present Saigon administration."

"They also indicated strongly their readiness for a reasonable, logical and speedy end of the war, using the phrase 'within four or five months,'" Prof. Starobin said. Sen. Fulbright also related that Prof. Starobin said he reported these and other points to Mr. Kissinger, with whom he conferred twice on Aug. 12 at San Clemente, Calif., where he told Mr. Kissinger of his first meeting with Mr. Thuy on July 28 in Paris, and on Sept. 10 at the White House, where he reported to Mr. Kissinger on his second, Sept. 1, meeting with the Hanoi negotiator.

## Episcopal Bishop Killed in Liberia

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—The bishop of the American Episcopal Church, missionary district in Liberia and the district business manager were killed "for no apparent reason" yesterday as they sat in their Monrovia office, the Episcopal Church Center here reported today.

The Right Rev. Dillar H. Brown, 57, and Claude Nader, a Lebanese national, were shot dead by a pistol-wielding gunman, a spokesman for the center said.

The spokesman, James Long, said that Miss Patricia Newis, a British citizen, was critically wounded by the gunman and an unidentified office boy also was wounded. Mr. Long said that police have taken a suspect into custody. Injection in principle to holding such a conference.

## Lin Piao Reported Ill

HONG KONG, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Hong Kong Star reported yesterday that Communist Chinese Defense Minister Lin Piao "is threatened again with tuberculosis" and Chairman Mao has ordered him to rest. Quoting its "China sources," the newspaper said "Mao's illness was caused by overwork and strenuous flying visits to 'the troubled border regions in Heilunkiang and Sinkiang.'"

Asked whether he thought at the time that all the villagers were Viet Cong, Sgt. Bernhardt said, "It was ridiculous... but apparently some of them believed it."

The sergeant said Company C was under strength. He estimated it to have had 60 or 70 men. "A large number of them" moved in and killed the villagers, he continued. "Only a few of them."

The sergeant described what he had seen of the operation: "They would get the people together and gather them in groups... then they would shoot them... with rifles and machine guns."

"Going through the village," the sergeant went on, "I saw a lot of bodies. In the changes that looked like bomb craters."

"I actually saw them shoot some of them," he said. "I saw them shoot a group in a ditch... about 20 of them."

Some Survived "It took 15 to 20 minutes to wipe out the village," the sergeant said. He said he did not believe that anybody had been left alive, but had subsequently learned that "there were some witnesses—they either hid or escaped, I guess."

Asked whether the villagers had attempted to run away or had protested to the American troops, Sgt. Bernhardt said: "The Vietnamese weren't that way."

"Some of them did," he said. "The rest couldn't quite understand what was going on—I guess they never expected it."

The Army has refused to comment on details of the charges pending against Lt. Calley and Sgt. Mitchell on the ground that doing so might prejudice the rights of the two men or of the rights of the Army in any court-martial that might result.

In the case of both Lt. Calley and Sgt. Mitchell, no decision has yet been made that a court-martial should be held. The investigation concerning the lieutenant is now at the stage where one of his



TALES OF THE MASSACRE—South Vietnamese peasant Do Chue holds the mutilated hand of his son, Do Ba, as he tells newsmen at the Song My resettlement center of the alleged slaying of 370 civilians in the hamlet of Tu Cung March 16, 1968. Mr. Chue accuses American troops of rounding up the villagers in the hamlet and shooting them down. His son was shot in the hand and neck and he was hit in the leg.

## U.S. Sergeant Says He Saw GIs Shoot Down Villagers

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI)—An Army sergeant said yesterday that he saw American soldiers shoot down "women and children and old men" in a South Vietnamese village in March, 1968.

Sgt. Michael Bernhardt said the slayings were carried out by "most of the men" in his outfit—Company C of the 25th Infantry Brigade, 20th Infantry, 11th Infantry Division.

"They were women and children and old men mostly," Sgt. Bernhardt, who is now 23 years old, said of the residents of Song My village who were killed. "I didn't notice any military-age males there," he said.

The incident that the sergeant—who is now stationed with a basic training company at Fort Dix, N.J.—described is under investigation by the U.S. Army and by the South Vietnamese government. The Army has charged 1st Lt. William L. Calley—a platoon leader in Company C—with the murder of "a multiple number of civilians."

It has also charged a staff sergeant in the platoon, David Mitchell, with assault with intent to murder.

Balked at Order Sgt. Bernhardt, who was interviewed by telephone last night, said he had refused to take part in the shooting of the villagers.

According to the sergeant's account, the commander of C Company, whom he declined to name, gathered the men together for a briefing before they were to attack the village, which Sgt. Bernhardt called My Lai 4.

There appears to be some confusion concerning the name of the village involved in the alleged massacre. It has also been identified as Song My. The reason may be that Vietnamese villages usually consist of several hamlets, each of which bears a different name. There are six hamlets called My Lai in the area of Song My.

"The company commander had us in a group," the sergeant said, "and gave us a briefing before we went on the mission. The briefing was to the effect that the village and the occupants were to be destroyed."

"He said they were all VC [Viet Cong] and there were no innocent civilians in the area."

At the time of this mission the sergeant was a private and an automatic rifleman.

"It Was Ridiculous" Asked whether he thought at the time that all the villagers were Viet Cong, Sgt. Bernhardt said, "It was ridiculous... but apparently some of them believed it."

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The sergeant described what he had seen of the operation: "They would get the people together and gather them in groups... then they would shoot them... with rifles and machine guns."

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In the case of both Lt. Calley and Sgt. Mitchell, no decision has yet been made that a court-martial should be held. The investigation concerning the lieutenant is now at the stage where one of his

superiors is reviewing the allegations to determine whether he should recommend a court-martial.

In the case of Sgt. Mitchell, no witnesses have yet been heard, according to the sergeant's defense attorney.

Villagers who said they have survived the alleged massacre asserted that no shots had been fired against the Americans and there had been no arms in the village.

The final bill also includes authority for dozens of new weapons, including a nuclear aircraft carrier and a supercruise bomber.

Enactment of the bill did not end the controversy over the military budget for this year. Congress still must pass an appropriations bill to give the administration money for the weapons.

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## U.S. Military Gets \$20.7 Billion Fund

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI)—President Nixon signed into law today a \$20.7 billion military weapons authorization bill, including funds to start the controversial Safeguard anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system.

The bill also includes authority for dozens of new weapons, including a nuclear aircraft carrier and a supercruise bomber.

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## Fear Gas Ends Revolt

## Policemen Mutiny in Milan After Battle With Rioters

MILAN, Nov. 20 (Reuters)—Police protesting orders to control student and worker violence mutinied at Milan's main barracks last night. They were subdued by their colleagues, who used tear gas on them, according to reports today.

The mutiny at the big San Ambrogio barracks near the center of the city broke out last night after a day of violence in which one policeman was killed and 86 others injured.

There was no official comment on the reports. But witnesses saw about 50 policemen break down the main door of the barracks and rush outside shouting: "We are not beasts. We are human, too."

Their eyes were red and they were weeping from tear-gas fumes, the witnesses said.

Violence Reported According to various unofficial reports, some published in Milanese evening newspapers, violent fighting broke out inside the barracks between the mutineers and "loyalist" policemen.

The rebels were reported to have been protesting the strain of controlling worker and student violence which has been going on in Milan for two months and which culminated in yesterday's major street battle.

Prime Minister Mariano Rumor stood for 20 minutes today beside the body of the young policeman killed by an iron bar thrown by a demonstrator during the street violence yesterday.

As he paid his tribute to the 22-year-old policeman, Antonio Annarumma, trade union leaders held meetings in factories throughout Milan demanding that the police should stay aloof from the industrial turmoil sweeping Italy.

Violent fighting erupted here yesterday during a 24-hour general strike over rents and housing called by the country's three major unions.

Police Study Films Police today studied films taken during the fighting in the hope of identifying the man whose iron bar hit Mr. Annarumma.

Nineteen students are in custody, including students, workers, two butchers, a publicist, a waiter and a sculptor.

Seven thousand students marched to the San Vittore jail and staged a noisy rally calling for the release of the 19. The demonstration was peaceful. The students carried red flags and streamers and under the jail's walls they sang the "Internationale."

Several hundred police followed the demonstrators at a distance.

In Rome last night, Interior Minister Francesco De Martino told an agitated Parliament that the Milan battle flared when 500 members of the Italian Marxist-Leninist Communist Union marched to a theater where about 3,000 strikers were leaving a union meeting.

As police moved in to maintain order, one demonstrator fell to the ground and iron bars from a nearby building's yard were thrown, the minister said.

The general strike, only the fourth since World War II, was total nationwide support, with all factories, shops, offices and transport services down, leaving the country's cities deserted and quiet.

Mr. De Martino denied there had been 50,000 in the city during the strike. "That is the prefect of Milan's estimate," he said. "I have been here."

Political parties, union wing newspapers and the police all accused the government of "heavy-handed" or "unjust" movements.

There was also criticism of government use of police strikers at 20 Paris police yesterday during a 24-hour general strike.

Today, police moved striking medical students, who had been protesting the Necker children's hospital.

It took the police minutes to clear the office building for several days of protesting medical students.

In Rome, Italy, a 24-hour general strike was called by the Italian Marxist-Leninist Communist Union yesterday.

Nationwide young organizations have set protest against the jail for next Wednesday in

## Americans Outline Objectives To Russians in Arms Talks

By Chalmers M. Roberts

HELSINKI, Nov. 20 (UPI)—An American explanation of U.S. views on the arms talks today led the Russians to ask that the next meeting be delayed until Monday.

This was reported by conference sources. It appeared that the Soviet delegation sought the extra time to report fully to Moscow and obtain instructions.

The Russians have been putting out the word, through their newsmen here, that they were prepared to meet today but that the Americans were for meeting every other day or at longer intervals.

Today's session, held at the Soviet Embassy, was the third since the strategic arms limitation talks opened on Monday. The session lasted an hour and three-quarters.

By rotation the next session will be at the American Embassy.

The sources said that Gerald R. Smith, the chief American delegate, had given the U.S. view on what Washington hopes to accomplish. That would be a way of defining just what should be included or excluded from the more substantive talks due to follow, perhaps early next year.

It was also said that the Soviet delegation, headed by Vladimir S. Semynov, had not yet given a comparable Kremlin viewpoint.

That is expected sometime next week. Neither delegation has given the other a written statement thus far, it was added.

No Official Statements Neither government is holding briefing sessions for the press and no official statements have yet been issued. But assuming the unofficial reports are correct, the conference is getting under way in a fashion foreseen by American observers in both Washington and Moscow.

That is, the Russians were expected to take the attitude that

the Americans were pressing most heavily on the issue of the strategic arms talks today led the Russians to ask that the next meeting be delayed until Monday.

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## Second Moonwalk Conversation

(Continued from Page 1)

CONRAD—How about a grapefruit-size rock. That's what I'm holding in my hand. These other rocks that I was talking to you about are pretty well buried and they're pretty large. I don't think I could get one of them going.

HOUSTON—Roger, Pete. We've got some jiggles that I can see here. We'll get a reading on it for you.

CONRAD—Still rolling. Still rolling. Very slowly still rolling. And it stopped. Mark: stop.

CONRAD—Hey, that's interesting... look where you kicked... that's some lighter material.

CONRAD—You don't feel any of the temperature, Houston, except when you're carrying something like the hand tool carrier. Then, your hand starts to get a little bit warm.

CONRAD—Driving (core sample) in pretty easy...

BEAN—Let me take a picture of it... make sure we get it documented. Dirt got on my camera and I can't see the settings any more... going to have to do something about that...

CONRAD—You know what I feel like? You know those pictures of giraffes running, that's exactly what I feel like.

HOUSTON—Say, would you give us some readings on your (core samples)?

BEAN—Hey, Ed (Gibson, capcom), you ought to tell Fred Haise (Apollo-13 astronaut) he ought to quit working on holding things in his hands. The legs don't get a bit tired but your hands get tired carrying these tools, particularly the hard tools.

HOUSTON—Roger, Al, sure we can. There's a Surveyor (1967 moon probe).

CONRAD—This is hardly a crater. I don't think this is the right crater.

While taking a double core tube sample:

CONRAD—I don't think we're in the right place... he's got one core tube in... Hey, Houston, when he hits the tube, fragments fly off the hammer. I don't think that's so good.

HOUSTON—That's the affirmative, Al. There is a coating on that hammer and that's probably what you are knocking off.

CONRAD—Now it's in. Now, the question is can we get it out.

BEAN—It's coming up real easy... core tube just stays, your feet sink in. Hey, I think we made a tactical error, bopped the end and we should have dropped... oh, oh, this thing ain't going to work. There we go. We drove a nice core tube in there.

BEAN—Good show there, Commander (as Conrad pulled core).

HOUSTON—Pete, we copy that you got the core tube, is that correct?

CONRAD—We have the core tube. He's using my camera. We changed cameras, but by time... got dirt all over lens, ran out of film... what else would you like here.

Ground Control then announced the moonwalk was being extended for 30 minutes for a total EVA of four hours.

HOUSTON—The (Surveyor)

equipment bags were white on side and the scoop light blue.

CONRAD—What were the colors of the structures, the struts and so on?

HOUSTON—All white.

CONRAD—It changed color.

CONRAD—Well, why don't we throw that camera away.

BEAN—I've been thinking about it.

HOUSTON—Hey, Pete, do you think there's a chance you are at the wrong Surveyor?

CONRAD—No sir. Boy, this thing's really dug in.

CONRAD—We got nice brown Surveyor here...

BEAN—Want to get picture... wait, I'm not finished yet.

CONRAD—That color chart has sure changed color.

CONRAD—We'll be able to get the rocks around Surveyor with no trouble.

BEAN—It's pretty good, the engine is still green.

CONRAD—Houston, not a bit of the glass is cracked... a little warped... other than that, nothing... except turned brown.

CONRAD—That honeycomb footpad structure looks as though it took some of the shock.

BEAN—It isn't going to slide down the hill, you can be sure of that.

CONRAD—OK, we go around to front. Photo Footpad 3...

BEAN—That one's dug in pretty well, too... let me get the top of the instrument box because glass fracture there.

CONRAD—Okay, photo the TV mirror.

BEAN—That TV mirror is brown. It's no longer a mirror.

CONRAD—It's because it's looking at brown, isn't it. I'll move in and wipe it. It's got a fine dust on it.

BEAN—Yes, a fine dust.

CONRAD—OK, I'm ready (with cutters). Hey, it's not a wire cable at all, is it?

CONRAD—It is a wire cable but a different one.

BEAN—Aw, they didn't tell us about this one.

CONRAD—Drop that in the can, that's the only place they're going to get.

BEAN—Give 'em a couple of pieces. Hey, Pete, you got to cut this one, too.

CONRAD—Did you see that material disintegrate? Cuts easy... got it... too big... okay... now put the top on. It has weathered a bit in 31 1/2 months, hasn't it?

BEAN—Okay, that's done! Okay, we got the sample, Houston, the cable and tube. Okay, let me make sure it's in tight, Pete.

CONRAD—Let's get the scoop... in the bag, in the bag. Wait I got to zip it up. Let me get around the other side of you. These things hard to zip.

BEAN—They sure are...

CONRAD—...before you get that thing buried too deep, let me get the scoop in here... oh, ho, smooth as silk...

BEAN—They wanted it right after that joint so get it right there.

CONRAD—There's an extra sample for you, Houston. The scoop's got dirt in it.

HOUSTON—Good going, troops!

HOUSTON—Would you take a good look at the Surveyor and see whether the direction of the sunlight has a difference on the colors you see?

CONRAD—It's light brown wherever you look at it.

BEAN—But strangely enough, the brown rubs off.

CONRAD—Houston, back to LM.

HOUSTON—OK, Pete, you are 3:16 into the EVA and for 4-hours you're right on.

CONRAD—Hey, Al, get some rocks. We can't balcony around here all day.

BEAN—OK.

CONRAD—One potato. CONRAD—Two potatoes. There's another one.

BEAN—(Talking to a rock) Come here, you pesky booger. That won't fit in there, Pete. That rock's too big.

CONRAD—Hey, I'm tired of picking up these little things.

BEAN—I keep losing my stupid tools.

BEAN—Is the front of my lens clean?

CONRAD—Relatively speaking.

The Apollo-12 skipper became entangled in TV cables as he did on the first moonwalk.

CONRAD—Made a mistake... should brought the center back with me... get tangled up in this TV camera every damn time... there we go, that's better... thing cost me 10 minutes.

BEAN—Give me a hand getting this rock box closed. This is a nice full box.

CONRAD—I got to get this dirt off of it somehow... oh, I see that brush...

BEAN—Ho-no, why didn't I think of that?

CONRAD—I'd like to give all the people involved in this EVA my congratulations.

CAPCOM ED GIBSON—Well, I think you two folks did an excellent job.

BEAN—I'll take some of these pictures until hear from you.

CONRAD—Think starting working this way, Al. We got a lot of gear to pack... we got 22 minutes... hard day tomorrow.

CONRAD—What's up with Yankee Clipper this morning?

Houston advised Gordon was okay aboard the command ship.

BEAN—Okay, I'll watch the hatch.

CONRAD—No rush, take your time (congratulations).

CONRAD—Did you ever get the picture of LM and earth?

BEAN—No.

CONRAD—Oh, that's a shame.

CONRAD—Houston, Surveyor parts bag in.

HOUSTON—Roger, Pete, Surveyor parts bag in.

CONRAD—The game is don't rush it, do it right. Here I go to get the rock box... Okay, I got that much more... You may have it tangled on something. Okay, lift away, you got a rock box.

CONRAD—Wait a minute, wait a minute. (grunting). There we go... I can't see... got it...

BEAN—That's it!

CONRAD—Rock Box 2 in.

HOUSTON—Okay, Rock Box 2 in.

CONRAD—And am I filthy dirty! Wow!

CONRAD—Okay, let's see, have I forgotten anything. Forgotten anything... believe we got everything.

HOUSTON—Okay, you got... camera with third film pack.

CONRAD—We didn't use third film pack.

[Back in LM and after using vacuum cleaner on suits.]

BEAN—Okay, you are nice and clean... Gordon will be glad to see you.

HOUSTON—Cabin is up to 104-12 now, two pounds, three pounds, four pounds.

CONRAD—That's it, that's it. BEAN—I didn't check that field closely.

CONRAD—I didn't either.

CONRAD—Hey, don't take the helmet off.

BEAN—Cabin pressure stable at 4.6...

Bean spent 3 hours 40 minutes on the lunar surface during the second moonwalk. Conrad, 3 hours and 50 minutes.

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## Apollo Crew Reunited Orbit Around Moon

(Continued from Page 1)

the severe temperature changes on the moon might have it.

a long-handled pair of wire cutters. Comdr. Conrad off pieces of cable and tubes and also cut off the camera and transmitted back 6,315 pictures before it lost power.

the astronauts cut off the little metal scoop that a small trench in the soil.

a 30-year-old Conrad and his rookie colleague had a woman on their last day on the moon. "The skipper chuckled at that controllers called it the 'Conrad laugh'."

you know what I feel like?" he radioed to Houston. "You those pictures of giraffes running? That's exactly what I feel like."

the pair picked up what controllers estimated at 80 to 90 of rocks and Comdr. Conrad said: "This takes me back boyhood days—you know, you wanted to flip things around."

test the sensitivity of shock-measuring instruments, they grapefruit-sized rocks along the moon's surface. Comdr. picked up a rock and rolled it along the lunar landscape bowling ball so it could be measured on the seismometer.

it's rolling—roll, roll, roll," he said. "Now it's stopped." Kicked another rock down into a crater but it went only a distance, apparently slowed by the dust and the lighter pull of the moon.

many thing, these rocks just don't want to go anywhere enough the crater is deep," he said.

a two men separated at one point during their second walk moon, Comdr. Bean going off in one direction to check a wind direction and Comdr. Conrad heading in another to the lunar module atmospheric detector.

ndr. Bean reported that many of the rocks were quite it from those picked up by Neil A. Armstrong and Edwin in on the first moon landing. He described one as "finger ie green" and another as looking like granite, in con to the lava rock littering most of the surface.

h astronaut carried a 70-mm. still camera with enough o take 200 pictures each. Their tools consisted of a r, tongs to pick up samples, a scoop and tubes to drill re samples.

re retrieval of parts of Surveyor was particularly im- Scientists know how much bacteria was on a power leading to the camera and they want to see how the environment has affected the bacteria.

ter removing of the parts, the men returned to the d, which stood where they had made their pinpoint land- esday, 600 feet from the Surveyor.

ndr. Bean entered first. Comdr. Conrad passed up the or parts bag, then sent up the heavy-laden rock bag on rveyor belt. He passed up the film packs and the broken television camera, stood back like a tourist packing to home and mused:

ave I forgotten anything? Have I forgotten anything?" ned out he had.

ter' Apollo Left on Moon

as \$24-Million Price Tag

ACE CENTER, Houston, Nov. 20 (UPI)—The Apollo-12 units may be bringing a lot of material from the moon, he moon probably comes out ahead.

he "litter" Charles (Pete) Conrad and Alan L. Bean left at base in the Ocean of Storms is valued at \$24 million. at, some \$8.4 million worth of scientific experiments will on for the next year sending data back to earth.

he rest of the litter is just that—despite the price tag, most costly item left behind will be the descent stage of rnar module, which is valued at \$15 to \$16 million.

ther items include an erectable S-band antenna for \$125,000, ar surface camera at \$50,000, two Hasselblad cameras for 3 each. Two pairs of \$4,000 lunar boots and a \$45,000 ory of tools.

me item which Comdr. Conrad and Bean planned to leave he moon, their \$78,888 color television camera, will be ght back. Since the camera failed, manufacturers want to exactly what went wrong.

me item they neglected to bring back to the lunar lander a magazine of lunar orbit color film when they ended their d moonwalk today.

hey did not leave the Intrepid to retrieve the still pictures, they said were shots taken during lunar orbit.

omdr. Conrad also told mission control that the color of the second moonwalk were left outside in a "saddle bag." You did get the Surveyor (pictures) though?" mission it asked.

Yes, but they're all black and white," Comdr. Conrad said.

ns in Intel of Doctors Urges HEW

Soften Ban on Cyclamate

By Richard D. Lyons

INGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI)—A panel of experts has recom- al of the Department of Education and Welfare

's ban on the artificial g drug named cyclamate, served last night.

anel, a group of doctors y Robert H. Finch, the of Health, Education ifare, has recommended

as and soft drinks on the chemical be labeled warning, rather than be thdrawn.

recommended label would

ate Confirms

Head of FTC

INGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI)— nate yesterday confirmed ation of Caspar W. r, former California of Finance, to be chair- e Federal Trade Commis-

reinberger, a 52-year-old n, will succeed Paul Rand Democrat who was ap- by President John F.

uma County Names

as School Head

KREE, Ala., Nov. 20 (AP)—ro educator has been y the Macon County Education as superinten- he county's schools.

w superintendent, Alonzo ill be the first Negro to a position in Alabama. survey's predecessor was resign after two Negro lecting the school board cused him of roughing and swore out assault and variants against him.



NEXT—The crew of Apollo-12, scheduled to make a moon landing in the spring, intently watch television and electronic monitors as Intrepid successfully lands. From left, Thomas K. Mattingly, command module pilot; Fred W. Haise, lunar module pilot, and James W. Lovell, flight commander and only space veteran.

## Talk While Leaving Moon and Joining Up

HOUSTON (UPI)—Following are excerpts of conversations between NASA controllers in Houston and Comdrs. Charles (Pete) Conrad Jr., Alan L. Bean and Richard F. Gordon Jr. as Conrad and Bean blasted off the moon in the lunar module, Intrepid, to link up with Gordon in the command module, Yankee Clipper. All times given are GMT.

INTREPID (1424)—O, 8, 7, 6 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, lift-off. And away we go.

HOUSTON—Intrepid, Houston. Copy ignition. Guidance looks good.

INTREPID—Everything looks good, Pete. Sure does. Looks like the same territory we passed over before, doesn't it? A, Mark. Two minutes and 30 seconds. Looking at 1,373, 187 climbing out at 19,700.

INTREPID (1430)—Oh, look at that roll down there. Wow! Hey, the camera stopped again, Pete... Mark 4:30 2:54 feet, this is a hot machine, 173 climbing out at 42,800... Pressures look good. I can move around a little bit more now as we lighten up. OK, you got a big job now. Don't forget the ascent... I've been thinking about it since we lifted off... five minutes. Mark. Five minutes 3:403 156 now at 47,000.

HOUSTON—You're looking good at five. The harbor-master has steered you into the main channel.

HOUSTON—Looking good at 7 (minutes).

INTREPID—Abort stage. Engine off. OK... We've had shutdown.

INTREPID—Can you figure that, Houston? Master alarm but I don't know for what... everything looks OK. I'll tell you what happened. I got to watching that problem and I let her overspeed... Houston, how do you read?

HOUSTON—Loud and clear, Pete.

INTREPID—OK. Does that look satisfactory to you?

HOUSTON—Looks good, Pete. We copied your overrun and we see you're turning now...

INTREPID—Hello Yankee

Clipper, Intrepid. How do you read?

YANKEE CLIPPER—Intrepid, Yankee Clipper. Loud and clear now.

HOUSTON (1442)—Intrepid once again in lunar orbit, once again a space-faring vessel. Intrepid has now set sail for rendezvous... We're presently reading a range of 198 nautical miles between the two spacecraft.

HOUSTON (1632)—This is Apollo control... We presently show Intrepid and Yankee Clipper at 74 nautical miles apart with a closure rate of 141 feet per second...

INTREPID (1645)—Houston, it looks like our tracking light burned out. Dick hasn't been able to find us. And on the first night-side pass, we had little bits and pieces floating along with us and we could tell that the tracking light was flashing on them. And we still have, I presume, the same bits and pieces floating along and nothing flashing on them. So I'm pretty sure it burned out.

HOUSTON—Roger, Pete... our electrical watchers say that the current indicates that your tracking light is on.

INTREPID—OK. Now we just turned it off. Now does the current show that?

HOUSTON—It sure does, Pete.

YANKEE CLIPPER—You're flying through the air backwards then, Pete, cause I don't see it.

INTREPID—Well, my ball told me I'm pointed at you, Dick. And so does my radar.

YANKEE CLIPPER—Well, it may have current, but it doesn't have any light.

INTREPID—Maybe that thing can burn out in such a manner that it still draws current—but that doesn't make sense, does it?

HOUSTON—That's affirmative, Pete.

INTREPID—It can do that?

HOUSTON—Yes, it can.

INTREPID—Well, I'm pretty sure it's burned out. I don't see it flashing anywhere in the spacecraft—not that I remember seeing it before. But I did remember it on bits and pieces of—and I don't see it anymore.

## Space Monkey's Death Called No Bar to Long Trips by Man

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (Reuters)—Officials of the U.S. space agency said their confidence that man can survive for long periods in space was not affected by the death of a monkey after eight days in space earlier this year.

Maj. Gen. J. W. Humphreys, director of space medicine at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said they still do not know what killed the monkey, Bonny, in early July. The flight had been scheduled for 30 days.

The Air Force general and Dr. Charles A. Berry, director of Medical research at the Manned Spacecraft Center, testified before the House science and astronautics subcommittee on space science and applications.

They suggested that possible factors in the death of Bonny included multiple invasions of the brain and the vascular and urinary systems, plus the stresses of the launching, re-entry and recovery.

But they told the committee, which is holding hearings on the effects of space flight on man: "The information derived from this flight of one small subhuman

primate for eight days, although scientifically interesting, is enormously outweighed by the experience and information obtained in over 5,000 United States man-hours of space flight involving some 25 different subjects in flight durations ranging from a few minutes to 14 days."

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## FCC Charges Filed Against WPIX-TV

N.Y. Station Accused Of Doctoring News

By Karl E. Meyer

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (UPI)—A New York television station has been charged in a Federal Communications Commission complaint with systematically engaging in the kind of retouching of history that Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew has complained about.

According to a complaint submitted to the FCC by George S. Smith, chief of the agency's broadcast bureau, station WPIX-TV during 1968 repeatedly sought to make its news seem newer than it actually was, despite forceful protest by staffers.

Spurious interviews were broadcast, film footage mislabeled, state shots shown as if they were fresh, and fictional flourishes added to news items, according to the 17-point bill of particulars presented last Friday to the FCC.

The document details for the first time complaints about alleged doctoring of the news by WPIX, which has been on the air since 1948. The station has held since 1948, charges earlier this year that WPIX had falsified news led the FCC to rescind renewal of the license.

Charges "Overblown"

The charges were denied by Fred Throver, president and general manager of WPIX, who said in a telephone interview yesterday that the charges were "vastly overblown."

"Nothing wrong in any real sense happened," he asserted. "A couple of mistakes were made, but no greater than those made by newspapers every day. There was no doctoring, no slanting and the public was not misled by any mistake."

Mr. Throver added that he would not comment on the claims of disgruntled former employees. He said that some of the earlier charges against the station had been dropped, indicating no evidence could be found to back them up. Of the FCC bill of particulars, he said that many were new charges that he was still checking out.

WPIX is not accused by the FCC of ideologically slanting the news, an offense charged to the networks by Mr. Agnew. But the FCC allegation of faking news comes within the Vice-President's admonition about TV's sensationalizing of events, in quest of "more action, more excitement, more drama."

The station is not a network affiliate. It is owned by the News Syndicate Co., publisher of the New York Daily News.

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## But 'Never Considered' Retaliating

## Aide Says Johnson Also Felt TV Had Treated Him Unfairly

By Robert D. McFadden

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (UPI)—George Christian, who served as President Lyndon B. Johnson's press secretary, says Mr. Johnson never considered retaliating against the networks in the Vice-President's remarks.

On Sunday, Herbert G. Klein, President Nixon's director of communications, widened the administration's criticisms to include all news media, not just television, and warned that failure of the media to re-examine themselves would "invite government to come in."

Mr. Christian said that President Johnson's strongest public comments on responsibility in television news coverage were offered only after he announced he would not be a candidate for re-election.

Mr. Christian gave his views by telephone from his home in Austin, Texas, this week following the publication of an interview in the current issue of TV Guide, in which he discussed the treatment of news by television during Mr. Johnson's term in office.

One reason for the President's restraint, he said, was a belief that such criticism would be interpreted as an attack on the First Amendment guarantee of freedom of the press.

In addition, Mr. Christian said, it was not Mr. Johnson's style to level harsh public criticism against individuals or particular institutions.

"It's in the nature of the way he did business," he said. "On occasion, his feelings of anger (at news media) were every bit as strong as those of the present administration. After all, we did get some punishing treatment."

But he chose to make his feelings known to reporters and not to make a broad, frontal attack. It never got to the nationwide TV-speech level.

Mr. Christian noted that all Presidents have, in their time, been at odds with the news media, but few administrations have made public criticisms of the press.

Mr. Agnew opened the Nixon administration's criticism last Thursday night with a speech in Des Moines, Iowa, accusing the television networks of offering a highly selected, biased presentation of the news.

On Friday, Dean Rusk, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, defended Mr.

Johnson's speech and said he saw no suggestion of intimidation against the networks in the Vice-President's remarks.

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Ex-President Johnson.

## White House Asked Advance On Television Commentaries

By Fred Ferretti

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (UPI)—Herbert G. Klein, director of communications for the Nixon administration, admitted yesterday that the White House had, on occasion, asked television stations what their editorial treatment of the President was to be.

He said it had merely been a case of asking "which side are you on, or something like that."

On Tuesday Mr. Klein reported that he had never asked a broadcaster what the tone of an editorial presentation would be, but he added that he could not say that such inquiries had never been made from his office.

Mr. Klein had placed himself in the center of the administration-television industry feud on Sunday when he supported Vice-President Spiro Agnew's criticism of the industry and said that all news media should re-examine themselves. This included newspapers and magazines, he said.

Yesterday, speaking to about 750 executives of network and local television stations and with the three network news presidents sharing the dais with him, he renewed his criticism of the nation's media, yet at the same time took great pains to be conciliatory.

He said that nobody in the administration "has any desire for censorship. You can't have a free country under censorship. That's not an issue."

He added that the government was not threatening the broadcast industry with controls through the Federal Communications Commission. "There is no threat . . . but lots of Americans have doubts of the believability of the industry," he said.

Mr. Klein's admission that advance information on editorial content had been requested came at a news conference that preceded his luncheon address. He said that any calls that were made were the direct result of suggestions he received at a September conference of the Radio and Television News Directors Association in Detroit.

He said the stations that were asked for editorial copies "seemed pleased" that the White House was interested. He called the request "proper" and added that not all came before Mr. Nixon's appearances. "In many cases they came after the fact," he said.

## Kissinger 'Pledge' To U.S. Zionists Called Forgery

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI)—A number of newspapers and magazines recently have received a photostatic copy of a pledge allegedly signed by Henry A. Kissinger, assistant to President Nixon for national security affairs, bequeathing \$50,000 to the Zionist Organization of America.

Yesterday, Mr. Kissinger said he had asked the Justice Department to investigate it.

Jacob Rubin, director of the ZOA Foundation Fund, said in a telephone interview that "unfortunately, we don't have such a pledge from any Henry A. Kissinger, the White House spokesman or any other."

Mr. Rubin said the signature on the form appeared to be Mr. Kissinger's and that it was either a photostatic copy of his signature or a tracing. There was no date on the document.

Mr. Kissinger said photostatic copies had been sent to a number of publications. He said he had never made any contribution or signed any pledge to bequeath funds to the Zionist organization.

The warning against "incorrect attitude" and another against "incorrect attitude" were sent to the press services of the Holy See appeared to run counter to the increasingly liberal press policy followed by the Vatican since the Second Vatican Council (1962-65).

According to informed sources, the warnings emanated from ultra-conservative prelates holding important posts in the Curia, the central administration of the church.

The American prelate who heads the Pontifical Commission for Social Communications and is responsible for press relations—the Most Rev. Martin C. O'Connor—could not be reached for comment last night.

Magr. Fausto Valtanc, Vatican press officer and official spokesman, said that the warning was included in the note for application only against those who might "use expressions contrary to the truth."

The consensus among observers here is that the warning was a Vatican move to counter the liberalization of press coverage of the Vatican. It was not a serious threat, they concluded.

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## Editor Sees U.S. Attempt At Muzzling

Fears Administration Would Gag Press, TV

By Jerry M. Flint

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 20 (UPI)—The Nixon administration seeks to intimidate and muzzle the American press and television, Norman R. Isaacs, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, charged yesterday.

He implied that the administration is trying to whip the news media into a Soviet Union-style system, one that "says that you support the government or you go."

In a speech and news conference on the campus of the University of Michigan, Mr. Isaacs, who is executive editor of the Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal and the Louisville Times, conceded that the press and TV news have their faults and that there is even "a germ of truth" to charges such as New York-Washington domination of the news.

But he said any government threat against television-station licenses goes far beyond fair criticism, "smacks of intimidation and control" and is an attempt to "shut off the voices of dissent."

Rivals United

"The newspaper and broadcast arms of communications are rivals," he said. "For many years they have been openly contemptuous of each other. Yet whatever their differences, they are now driven together as the co-targets of what can only be described as an open campaign by the Nixon administration to discredit them—and, more importantly, to seek to bring them under some form of control."

Mr. Isaacs said Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, who attacked TV news presentations in a speech last week, "was the spear-bearer of this attack."

While Mr. Isaacs's comments stopped short of calling the criticism a coordinated plot by government officials, he said Clark Mollenhoff, a former reporter who now is White House aide, and Attorney General John Mitchell "would seem to be working together."

Mr. Isaacs added that George Romney, secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, "looks like he's a Johnny-come-lately," and Dean Burch's "role I can't quite figure out," unless it is "to make the intimidation clear."

Mr. Isaacs said, because he is acting as both judge and jury in criticizing television.

Agnew's Position

Mr. Agnew, in his Nov. 13 speech, did not call for a review of television license, but his charge of bias in TV news commentary was considered by some persons to be a veiled threat against the networks.

Mr. Isaacs called it an "open threat." He went on: "The vice-president's text disclaimed any intent to legislate against the communications media. But he did appeal openly for public control—and what other interpretation can be drawn from such challenges? And with a chairman of the FCC who openly adopts a welcoming attitude to such challenges?"

"You have one of two options in analysis of the motives. One is intimidation, the other is control. But is there any essential difference, so long as you succeed? The end result is muzzling of some kind."

John F. Reilly, 34, an unemployed engineer, who was arrested in a National Guard truck outside the Sixth Regiment Armory in Manhattan.

The other two defendants, John D. Hughes, 30, and Jane L. Alpert, 22, were arrested later.

Two Plead Innocent

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Two of the defendants, Miss Alpert and Mr. Hughes, pleaded innocent yesterday to charges of conspiring to bomb government buildings, and a defense lawyer told Federal Judge Milton Pollack that Mr. Demmerle, released without bail, "apparently is cooperating with the government."

The fourth defendant, Mr. Melville, held in lieu of \$50,000 bail, appeared without a lawyer and was given until next Monday afternoon to show up with a lawyer or have one appointed by the court, so he could enter a plea.

Miss Alpert, who posted \$20,000 bail, was at liberty yesterday.

House Passes Bill Easing Gun Law; It Goes to Senate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI)—The House yesterday approved without debate a compromise bill that exempts shotgun and high-power rifle ammunition from regulation under the 1968 Gun Control Act.

The measure was sent to the Senate on a 334-77 vote for certain final congressional approval. The Senate initially tackled the exemption on a tax equalization bill passed earlier by the House.

The Senate amendment, while removing shotgun and high-power rifle ammunition from registration requirements of the Gun Control Act, leaves all handgun ammunition covered by the law.

Earlier today, the Senate approved by voice vote separate and additional jail terms for persons who use a gun in committing a federal felony. The bill was then sent to the House.

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PRIVATE FUNERAL—U.S. Ambassador to France Sargent Shriver, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and Mrs. Shriver walk with Mrs. Joseph F. Kennedy after her husband's funeral.

## Kennedy Is Eulogized at Rites With 'Fruitful Bough' Reading

HYANNIS PORT, Mass., Nov. 20 (AP)—The Kennedy family today held private funeral services for their patriarch, Joseph P. Kennedy.

The service, a white funeral mass, was planned around his children and grandchildren, and only family members and close friends attended. A heavy rain drenched spectators outside the Church of St. Francis Xavier.

Afterward the body was taken to the family plot at Holyhood Cemetery in Brookline, in the hills southwest of Boston, for burial.

Mass Was Simple

Mr. Kennedy, 81, father of President John F. Kennedy and two U.S. senators, died Tuesday. A wealthy financier, he also served as U.S. Ambassador to Britain from 1938 to 1940.

The mass was simple, with family members taking part wherever possible. Joseph Kennedy's youngest and sole surviving son Edward eulogized his father with readings from "The Fruitful Bough," a collection of essays about the former ambassador.

"The depths of my thanks to him I cannot adequately express," said one that was written by Mrs. Rose Kennedy, his wife of 35 years.

"But I should like to repeat to you what I have often said in prayer in the middle of the night as well as in the middle of the day:

"I thank Thee, O my God, with all my heart, for all Thou hast done for me. I thank Thee especially for my husband, who with your help has made possible so many joys and such great happiness in my life. Bless him, dear God, and love him always and lead him to eternal life."

Sen. Kennedy's voice broke often, but each time he paused for a moment and then continued. He had served similarly before—at the funeral of his brother Robert last year in New York.

John F. Reilly, 34, an unemployed engineer, who was arrested in a National Guard truck outside the Sixth Regiment Armory in Manhattan.

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## Peace March Leaders De U.S. Charge

By Paul W. Valentini

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI)—Leaders of last weekend's anti-Vietnam War demonstrations yesterday charged that any of them may have given violence and bitterness to the department's effort to investigate them.

"We deny that we have led the peace march," said Stewart J. Am, white-haired Quaker, and a co-chairman of the Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. "We declare we have disturbed the war."

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## Concerned Lest Greece usped by Council

By Anthony Lewis

Nov. 20 (NYT).—The s has indicated to its les that it is concerned spect of Greece's sus- in the Council of Eu- ess, the British govern- tends to press the case- ce at the next meeting- id's committee of min- is Dec. 12 and 13. And- ives it will have the- support in the 12-na- tion. her unusual diplomatic- tween the United States- n on this issue reflects- views on what to do- ee's military regime. n officials have made- it they are worried- about Greece's position- th Atlantic Treaty Or- . The growing role of- Navy in the Mediter- n in Libya and the- Middle East have all- i the view of the State- sse Departments that- a vital military ally.

### I.S. Aid Resumed

American military as- which was cut off after- hel's coup d'etat in 1967,- igned in part after the- nvasion of Czechoslovakia- r. Some aircraft, mine- and other items related to- support are now going to- Department officials say- that States has continuously- e columns, to get the coun- to representative democ- But the United States is- reluctant to apply direct- c or psychological pres-

ouncil of Europe is a purely- organization, quite sepa- in the Atlantic alliance. But- ician view is that action- Greece there could have- sions on the NATO front. American officials have- a that the council, out of- ight without Greece's con-- sion in NATO's southern- operations. The argument- made that a vote against- in the council might bring- to expel her from NATO.

h officials are skeptical at- ion of Greece withdrawing- ATO in anger. They say the- regime may drop hints to- lect but really needs NATO- an the alliance needs it.

### Public Is Bitter

British also argue that- public feelings against the- regime in some NATO coun- notably the Netherlands- k and Norway, will produce- r action within NATO- the Europeans act in some- rum.

el Stewart, the British- Secretary, believes that the- i of Europe must move- political tyranny in a mem-

### Teacher Strike sends Most to Schools

ION, Nov. 20 (UPI).—More- 1000 London school teach- ed off the job today and- advocating "pupil power"- ey would support their- r strike for higher wages. don school spokesman said- l of the city's 1,200 state- es were operating normally- nated 320,000 pupils were- stay home today.

### son to Visit on Jan. 27, 28

ON, Nov. 20 (AP).—British- ister Harold Wilson will- shington for talks with- Nixon Jan. 27 and 28, his- ounced last night. v leaders will broadly dis- international situation, to the announcement, on invited Mr. Wilson to- on when they met briefly- d last summer. alks are expected to cover- i problems of the North- Alliance, the situation in- iving Vietnam, East-West- and British-American

### olony Expels rench Experts

Nov. 20 (AP).—Twenty- ch technicians in the- ndustry in the Central- epublic arrived in Paris- following their expulsion- AR government of Pres- n-Bedel Bokassa. re employees of a French- ing company whose as- nationalized under a- AR decree. They told- on their arrival that they- robbed of virtually all- sessions by the Central- utions brought relations- France and its former- olony to a new low point. Ministry spokesman said- ok "an extremely serious- the measures.



HIJACKERS ON TRIAL—Two East Germans, Ulrich von Hof (left) and Peter Klement, enter a French courtroom in Berlin for trial on charges of hijacking a Polish airliner.

## Graham Lauds Sundays in the White House

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP).—Evangelist Billy Graham said yesterday he thinks President Nixon's Sunday religious services in the White House are "marvelous," but for a special reason: "You see politicians sitting there that never go to church." Speaking to a National Press Club audience, Mr. Graham added: "You see newsmen there who never go to church. 'He's reaching some people we clergy just can't reach,' Mr. Graham said of the President.

## Hijacked Polish Plane

## French Court, in Berlin, Gives 2 Germans 2 Years in Piracy

BERLIN, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Two young East Berliners who said they hijacked a Polish airliner Oct. 19 to escape East Germany, where they were in trouble for opposing the invasion of Czechoslovakia, were sentenced to two years in jail today by a French military court here. The two young East Berliners forced an Ilyushin-18 turboprop flying from Warsaw to East Berlin to land at Tegel Airport in the French sector of West Berlin. But they were arrested and placed on trial by the Western Allies. The West feared West Berlin might become a Cuba-like haven for East Europeans who hijack commercial airliners to escape Communism.

In their one-day trial today, the two were found guilty of endangering air traffic and of endangering the lives of the passengers on the hijacked plane. Second Escape for One "From the newspapers and television we knew that hijackings took place all the time without anything happening," Peter Klement, 24, told the court in French headquarters at the Napoleon Barracks. Mr. Klement fled once before. In February, 1964, he swam a border river to West Berlin. But he returned to the East after one month and received a nine-month sentence as punishment. He said a later attempt to flee through Hungary with the other hijacker, Ulrich J. Von Hof, 19, had failed. "We planned to shoot ourselves if the hijack failed but we didn't believe we would have to," Mr. Von Hof said. "We'd never heard of a failure."

As the French discovered later, their two revolvers did not work and they could not have shot anyone. Mr. Von Hof, however, did hit a Polish flight engineer over the head with his revolver. The hijackers told the court they decided to flee because they were in trouble with authorities for refusing to sign petitions approving the invasion that were circulated at the East Berlin factory where they were automobile mechanics. Mr. Von Hof also had been ordered to report for induction into the army Nov. 1 and he did not want to go.

## 28 Nations at UN Ask Laws to Fight Airplane Piracy

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 20 (NYT).—Twenty-eight countries urged the world's governments yesterday to enact laws to combat airplane piracy and ensure prosecution of hijackers. They asked the General Assembly's legal committee to approve their proposal against hijacking without a debate, which could open up political controversies over individual hijacking cases. Calling for speedy action, Piet Hein Houten of the Netherlands contended that if the present trend in piracy continues, the safety of modern aviation will "become a thing of the past." UN action against air piracy was urged here in September by President Nixon and pushed also by many other nations. The sponsors of the proposal included no major countries involved in hijacking but only small and neutral members—some not possessing civilian airlines.

## UN Backs W. Irian Vote for Indonesia

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 20 (WP).—In the face of a strong challenge from black African countries, the General Assembly gave its blessing yesterday to the accession of West Irian to Indonesia. Eighty-four delegations voted for the resolution to "take note" of West Irian's "act of free choice" this past summer. There were no negative votes but 30 delegations abstained. Many preliminary votes showed a much closer split and the proceedings afforded one of the few recent instances in which African and Asian countries were divided on a third-world issue. Asian countries stood solidly behind Indonesia in opposition to an effort by Ghana to reopen the issue.

## Italy Restricts Use Of DDT in Agriculture

ROME, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—The Italian Health Ministry said today it has banned the use of DDT in liquid or aerosol form for a wide range of domestic agricultural uses. The application of DDT to fruit and vegetable cultivation is particularly restricted. The ministry will shortly introduce limits for DDT traces contained in imported food products.

## Israel Says It Smashed 3 Bomb Gangs

## Explosive-Carrying Arab Boat Seized

TEL AVIV, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Israel said today it had smashed three separate gangs of Arab guerrillas allegedly responsible for bombings and other violent attacks in the Jerusalem, Hebron and Haifa areas. In joint statements issued in Tel Aviv and Haifa, officials said one gang was responsible for the chain reaction bombings in Haifa Oct. 22-23 against five apartment buildings, which left two civilians dead and 21 wounded. Officials said the Haifa gang consisted of six Arabs from Acre who had received supplies of explosives from Syria by boat. Their orders came from the el-Patah group in Nablus, on the occupied West Bank, and through the guerrillas Voice of the Storm radio. The officials said members of the Nablus cell were also seized. Nine Incidents Officials said the gangs had been responsible for nine bombing incidents between the beginning of June and the end of October. Before the attacks on the Haifa houses they concentrated attacks on water and oil pipelines and rail bridges. When arrested they had in their possession 6.6 pounds of explosives, 16 hand grenades, time detonating pencils, three pistols equipped with silencers and a quantity of movie film. Almost simultaneously, it was announced that 20 members of two gangs—one of el-Patah members and the other the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—were arrested in East Jerusalem and charged with carrying out seven bombing attacks in the Jerusalem and Hebron areas. Officials said investigations there are continuing and more arrests are expected. Earlier, a military spokesman announced the Israeli Navy several days ago captured a boat loaded with guerrillas and explosives which was to have landed in northern Israel.

## Basooka Attack

Meanwhile, Israeli sources in Tiberias said Arab guerrillas firing basookas and mortars blasted at Israeli Army positions and settlements on the Jordan and Syrian frontiers in five separate attacks late Wednesday night and early today. The guerrillas were believed killed by Israeli counter-fire. There were no Israeli casualties, the sources said. In Amman, a military spokesman said Jordanian forces foiled an attempt by an Israeli patrol to cross the Jordan River cease-fire line. The attempt was made as both sides exchanged artillery, mortar and machine-gun fire for 25 minutes, he said. The spokesman said there were no Jordanian casualties in the fighting, but claimed one Israeli vehicle was destroyed and a number of soldiers were killed or wounded.

## Mohawk Airliner Crashes in N.Y.; 14 Reported Dead

GLENS FALLS, N.Y., Nov. 20 (UPI).—A Mohawk airliner with 11 passengers and three crewmen aboard crashed and burned in a wooded area near Lake George during a rainstorm at about 7:30 p.m. last night. The twin-engine turboprop, left New York City, flew to Albany airport, and was bound for the Glens Falls airport when the crash occurred, according to Mohawk spokesmen. "People say they saw an explosion," a spokesman for the Warren County sheriff's office said. Rescuers went to the area, 10 miles north of here near the small community of Kattskill Bay. State police and rescue workers reported that there were no survivors.

## If Israel Accepts UN Resolution Egypt Affirms Possibility Of Peaceful Mideast Solution

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Nov. 20 (NYT).—At a time when "peaceful settlement" has become a pejorative term in the Arab world and "mobilization for the battle" a rallying cry, Egypt's chief spokesman carefully affirmed yesterday that Cairo had not yet turned its back irrevocably on a nonviolent solution of the conflict with Israel. The spokesman, Ahmed Emat Abdel Meguid, protested that it was Israel, with the support of the United States, that had rebuffed all efforts toward a political settlement. Although war with Israel is now being discussed as "inevitable," Mr. Meguid said that the conflict could be settled short of war through acceptance, as a whole, of the resolution adopted by the United Nations Security Council in November, 1967. The resolution is accepted by Egypt but is viewed by Israel as only the framework for direct negotiations. It called for an Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands, guaranteed and secure borders for Israel, a settlement of the Palestine refugee problem and freedom of navigation for Israel in international waterways, meaning certainly the Gulf of Aqaba and possibly the Suez Canal. References to a peaceful settlement with Israel have become controversial in the wake of the Arab League's joint defense council meeting here earlier this month. The council agreed that efforts for a peaceful solution had led into a "blind alley" and decided to convene an Arab summit conference in Morocco next month to coordinate strategy and define each nation's role in a battlefield confrontation. Saudi Arabia, which has agreed to take part in the summit, had refused such a gathering until all participants had conceded, publicly, that efforts for a peaceful settlement had proved futile. It was against this background that Mr. Meguid's remarks about the possibilities of a nonviolent solution with Israel assumed added significance. Speaking at a biweekly news conference, the spokesman said in reply to questions: "We still consider that the basis for solving the problem must depend upon respecting and implementing the Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, as a whole." As for the latest United States formula aimed at breaking the Arab-Israeli impasse which was submitted three weeks ago, Mr. Meguid said that Cairo had rebuffed the formula because it was "a departure" from the Security Council resolution. The U.S. plan, directed to Cairo, reportedly proposed a return to Egypt of the Sinai Peninsula, now occupied by Israel. It calls for restoring the border that existed before the June, 1967, war. In the first explicit rejection of the plan, Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad charged that it represented Washington's strategy to divide the Arabs and to induce them to settle with Israel individually. Mr. Meguid suggested that Cairo endorsed the objectives of the Palestinian commandos against Israel. Questioned about support for the Palestinians, the spokesman replied by citing a recent declaration of the Palestinian liberation organization that its aim was to create a Palestinian state "where Jews, Christians and Moslems are equal."

## Peace Is Controversial

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## Amending the Draft

A dilatory Congress has at last passed the first piece of new legislation proposed by President Nixon. It was only a single sentence, but that will enable Mr. Nixon to institute significant reforms in the present operations of the draft. He will be permitted to set up eligibility for conscription by lot.

This is a very old device in the long history of compulsory military service. There are those who argue that the element of chance is not a sound method of distinguishing among the various conditions that might make men more or less suitable for induction. In practice, however, the confusion and long tensions that resulted from trying to pick and choose the 25 percent or so from among the total draft pool otherwise eligible who would actually be required by the armed forces has been a serious cause of discontent.

To be sure, the draft lottery will not end many of the objections which have been raised to the draft. The young tend to refer to it as "Russian roulette"; large numbers of them resent any conscription at all—just as many college students object to the mere presence of the Reserve Officers Training Corps on campus, even though membership in it is optional and carries benefits in terms of college fees to those enrolling.

All of this suggests the great difficulty of remodeling a military system during an unpopular war. The long-term implications

of any changes become confused by the immediate factor of dissent—and at the same time, by the urgencies of combat.

It is by no means impossible that one of the painful effects of the Vietnamese conflict will thus be a weakening of the popular base on which any national military system must be based, even if statutory changes are not made that could prove dangerous over the long haul. Peacetime conscription was not a factor of American life until Korea; it was only set up in advance of World War II by a narrow margin of time and of congressional votes—and very nearly disappeared on the eve of Pearl Harbor. The reaction against it, under the impact of Vietnam, has been widespread and deep-rooted.

The modifications which the President will be able to launch now are bound to be significant in fact, but they will probably not have very profound effects upon opinion—especially the opinion of those who will have to serve. The broad study of the problem promised by the Senate Armed Services Committee for February may be able to do more in reforming the system, no matter what the status of that war may be three months hence. The prospect for truly objective research into American military manpower needs, and the best way of meeting them over a long period of years, is not good.

## Bullseye on the Moon

The Intrepid's crew wrote a memorable chapter in the annals of lunar exploration Wednesday with their precision landing on the moon, close to the Surveyor-3 satellite. That navigational bullseye was a practical demonstration that the difficulties caused by the gravitational peculiarities of the moon have been successfully overcome.

This feat is particularly important for the future because it will permit a far wider selection of landing sites than has hitherto been possible. Until now, fear of navigational uncertainties has blocked serious planning for sending men to the more rugged, and therefore more dangerous, areas of the lunar terrain.

It is still too early for any serious discussion of the scientific results of this voyage, but the preliminary indications are promising. Evidently the quality of the moon soil

at the Intrepid's landing area differs significantly from that at Tranquillity Base. This is indicated by the much greater amount of dust the astronauts contended with Wednesday and also by the unexpected mound formations they discovered. In addition, of course, the extensive series of scientific instruments put in place by Conrad and Bean should pay rich dividends in the data they send back during the months ahead.

Failure of the television camera during Wednesday's exploration was a disappointment to millions of earthbound moon watchers, but this relatively minor breakdown pales before the accomplishments of the Intrepid and its crew. An expectant world wishes them a safe return to earth.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Settling the BP Brouhaha

Settlement of the transatlantic dispute over the proposed merger of Standard Oil (Ohio) and the American subsidiary of British Petroleum was happy news. The threat of opposition from the Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Department had caused a most unfortunate stir in Britain and the rest of Europe over what appeared to be a new wave of American protectionism.

Although the projected Sohio-BP union had presumably been measured by the same yardsticks as other, all-American, deals—whether it would stifle competition in specific markets—it looked overseas like a discriminatory move against foreign business. With U.S.-based companies controlling upwards of 40 percent of the sale of gasoline in Europe, the 4 percent of the American market that BP (which is 49 percent owned by the British government) might eventually control seemed only fair to British officials and newspapers. One member of the ruling Labor party had even said that "if the Americans want us to become anti-American, they are going the right way about it."

The Justice Department was wise to find a compromise basis for a consent decree on the merger. Under its terms, Sohio must divest itself of some stations in Ohio and the merged company will have to give up one of two sets of potentially competitive gas stations in western Pennsylvania. BP will automatically acquire a 25 percent interest in Sohio, and this could rise to a controlling interest—and eventually 54 percent—if the British firm's oil wells on the Alaskan North Slope produce more than 450,000 barrels of oil a day. But estimates are that this probably cannot happen until a decade from now.

Some will contend that this merger ultimately fared better with the Justice Department than others, that there should have been harsher terms. Its psychological impact on Britain, where American investment has more than tripled in the last ten years, is also important, however; it will help us make a more convincing case in Europe for our interest in expanding trade.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Inquiry in Vietnam

Too much and too little has been said about the alleged massacre at Truong An for anything to be acceptable short of an immediate, thorough and open inquiry.

The massacre seems to have been a deliberate act of policy, planned ahead and methodically executed. But, if this was not the sudden aberration of a junior on the spot, who gave the order, and why?

Many terrible things have been reported from both sides in the Vietnam war. Nobody can forget—certainly nobody in Vietnam can forget—the wholesale slaughter of civilians by the Viet Cong during the Tet offensive last year. The Americans, frustrated by an elusive enemy, have too often shot first and asked questions afterward (if ever).

Americans, like everyone else, are tempted to hush up scandals. But when they decide to take the lid off nobody can beat them for thoroughness. This is an occasion when the lid must come off. The charges affect the reputation of the whole American Army.

—From The Times (London).

### Debating in Megatons

The principle is from now on clearly and bluntly established: the balance of terror, that is to say the fate of the world, depends only on the two nuclear giants. It is their own business, just like the conquest of space.

The time is over when they cared to humor the susceptibilities of all and sundry. The Americans now no longer care for the possible touchy reaction of some of their Atlantic Alliance partners, no more than the Russians for the verbal storms of their Chinese neighbors.

No European nation, indeed, is in a position to influence in any way a debate in which the arguments are expressed in hundreds of megatons. An agreement on strategic arms limitation which might eventually be reached between Moscow and Washington is nonetheless the best guarantee of security for both of them. This is hardly questionable. It nevertheless remains that never has the urgency of building a strongly united Europe appeared more obvious.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

Nov. 21, 1894

NEW YORK—President Grover Cleveland met with an accident last night which prevented him from going to Washington today to attend the regular meeting of the Cabinet. He trod on a small round stone while taking a walk near his country residence and slightly sprained his ankle. He is also still weak from the effects of the gout. Also on the sick list is Miss Mary Stevenson, daughter of Vice-President Adlai Stevenson, who is ill with pneumonia.

### Fifty Years Ago

Nov. 21, 1919

WASHINGTON—While the Supreme Court was hearing arguments yesterday on the validity under the Constitution of the wartime Prohibition Act, word went out from the White House that President Wilson would not rescind the "dry" act until peace formally had been declared. This was expected to set at rest rumors that the "dry" ban would be lifted by the President irrespective of early ratification of the Treaty of Versailles. It looks, from here, like a "dry" time.



"Listen, There's Nothing Wrong With This Judge Except His Judgment."

## New Left Storm Troopers on Campus

By Joseph Alsop

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—If you come to this ancient university city nowadays, what you find is downright lurid. The assault upon academic freedom by the New Left is far more ugly, and the response of the academic community is far more flabby, than any outsider has as yet suggested.

It began this fall with a physical attack on Harvard's virtuous, medium-sized Center for International Affairs by members of the Weatherman faction of the SDS. Scholars were beaten up. The center was thoroughly vandalized. As raids go, in fact, this one was a marked success.

Various members of the Harvard faculty sent tut-tutting letters to the Crimson. But no one seems to have been very much surprised or shocked when a member of the editorial board, Richard Hyland, also wrote in the Crimson:

"If I were not afraid of being caught, I would blow up the Center for International Affairs."

Furthermore, it was the State of Massachusetts, rather than Harvard University, that started prosecution of those raiders who could be identified. One of those being prosecuted is Eric Mann, a Weatherman leader who has apparently severed his university connections to become a full-time New Left storm trooper.

In the MIT newspaper, Tech, this same Eric Mann was recently quoted as advocating beating up such "criminals" as Prof. Lucian Pye and Tibell de Sole Pool, of MIT's Center for International Studies.

Mann made these interesting proposals at a meeting of the November Action Committee. This was a loose confederation of many New Left groups, and it was then organizing an attack on MIT's great Instrumentation Laboratory, as well as on the Center for International Studies.

MIT's president Howard Johnson, instead of resisting the propos-

ed attack on the Center for International Studies, chose to close the center down on the day the attack was planned. The precedent thus set seems odd, to put it mildly. But, police were used the next day to repel the November Action Committee's attack on the Instrumentation Laboratory.

The background of these attacks was interestingly provided in Tech on Nov. 12 by that publication's columnist, Bruce Schwartz. One thing, wrote Schwartz, is needed to be "made clear."

"This was not a week of anti-war protests... It would not be justice to [the November Action Committee] or [the Rosa Luxemburg chapter of the SDS] to call it anything but a week of revolutionary actions... At least 200 of the people who... participated in the planning sessions made their positions very clear:

"They are indeed revolutionaries, Socialists/Communists revolutionaries dedicated to the overthrow of the government and political-social system of the U.S. This is the key to the NAC position. Support the NLF." They consider themselves the ALP [American Liberation Front]."

Or consider the case of George Katsifas. He is described in another student paper as "informing the [MIT] corporation of [a] night march on President Johnson's residence by 300 SDS and Black Panther members" and repeating "the demand [the marchers] had made [that MIT immediately give \$150,000 to the Black Panther party."

### Named to Panel

Yet this same Katsifas was one of the three students named by the MIT administration to sit in judgment on the great laboratory on the so-called Pounds panel. Another of the first-chosen students was Jonathan Kabat, a leader of the Science Action Coordinating Committee, which is a small group of MIT students dedicated to halting all defense research at MIT. And the third was the like-minded Marvin Sirbu.

Even so, Kabat was not satisfied. He demanded appointment to the Pounds panel of a student ally, Jonathan Lerman, and a faculty ally, Prof. Noam Chomsky. This demand was meekly yielded to. And as the stenographic record of the Pounds panel proceedings quite clearly shows, Kabat was further permitted to veto representation on the panel of the dedicated scholars doing defense research at the I-Lab.

This reporter has previously called the Pounds panel a "stacked jury." If you read that stenographic record, however, you find it was more like a star-chamber proceeding. And here is the real point. All the persons named have a perfect right to any political views they choose to adopt. But star-chamber proceedings—and even worse—must automatically result when academic communities bow feebly to the menaces of New Left storm troopers.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

## Seesaws East and West

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The big question facing Western Europe currently is what kind of balance will be established in the new situation arising from the end of De Gaulle's governance in Paris and the start of Brandt's governance in Bonn. The fate of Europe's future depends on the answer, as does the fate of the Common Market itself.

The Elysee, France's White House, was always the decisive factor in French foreign policy under De Gaulle, and there are indications that it remains the decisive factor under Pompidou, although ultimate authority is less flamboyantly expressed.

But there is no indication the Elysee has yet made up its mind that Britain should be welcomed into the market. The first open clues will be given at the European Community's High Council Dec. 1 and at the NATO Ministerial Council later that month but it may be years before irrevocable decisions are taken.

No doubt Paris's attitude will be shaped by respective relationships to its West European peers, Bonn and London. If Brandt indicates a firm desire to stick by the Franco-German alliance negotiated by De Gaulle and Adenauer, the French are less likely to welcome market membership for Britain as a balancing factor.

### Odd Paradox

This poses an odd paradox. Brandt wants London in the European Community but the best way he can achieve this is by cooling off the special friendship with Paris which is by no means eager for British entry. The implication of present French policy is that so long as Paris thinks it can dominate Bonn, it won't like to dilute the market by admitting Britain and other new members.

This would change the community's nature by making it more flexible than France has wished; but it would also reduce the chances of a "little Europe" being bossed by dynamic Germany. There has been much speculation about the price Britain must expect to pay to get in and some of this speculation has focused on the idea of an Anglo-French nuclear military force for "Europe." This idea seems in truth to be wholly odd.

Not since 1962, when it was vaguely discussed by De Gaulle and Prime Minister Macmillan prior to

the latter's stroke, has London been so subject. France would like to consider "European" its own small "Europe," but it would like to see a "European" more than in De Gaulle's time. Furthermore, the United States casts a shadow over the European Union. There is a feeling in Washington that the United States is now less a force to be reckoned with than in the past. The other hand, if Europe, the United States, and these parts, both the United States and Britain may use closer relationships.

Paris recognizes that the courts on the difficulty will have to pay the price. Market admission has been taken of Sir Alec Douglas-Home's statement that to Britain of the common agricultural fund which is intended to keep high the price of foodstuffs is a decisive factor in the calculation. Britain can afford the cost of entry and membership.

French diplomacy is in a parallel re-examination of toward both Western and Europe. Foreign Minister Mitterrand, who visited Bonn last week, signed a communique opposing any policy of "Schumanism" which is a way of keeping the door a more independent. Such countries as Bonn, Poland, and the Netherlands are—and for years has been only pleasant to Soviet.

The present French line any European security, including both West and widely bruited idea—is unless it disappears. It will be reaffirmed in the December Council and on this point no doubt that Bonn will have more heartily than London.

To sum up, one of Europe's policy-makers is anxiously trying to decide it is worth having a bi-lateral Europe—and, if large and how tightly it at the same time works solve blocs everywhere. Where Cartesian logic is ped this doesn't seem logical.

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## Letters

### Tax Questions

The recently proposed amendment of Sen. Edward Gore to the tax reform bill seeks to subject income in excess of \$4,000 earned by Americans living abroad to U.S. income taxes. In this connection, the following questions come to mind:

• Will the Internal Revenue Service maintain offices in foreign countries with adequate staff to provide free tax counsel, or will the necessity for the expatriate to hire professional tax assistance mean an additional financial burden?

• Will the additional taxes collected under this new taxation suffice to cover the increased administrative cost of processing and verifying all the new foreign tax credit claims?

• Will municipal, provincial, indirect and transmission taxes be deductible from U.S. taxes?

• Will the Gore amendment provide for a tax refund when foreign taxes levied are higher than the U.S. tax obligation?

• Who now represents the interests of the nonresident American, who has no congressional vote and is not even entitled to vote? Doesn't the phrase, "No taxation without representation," ring a bell to our legislators?

BRUSSELS. PETER T. GALL

### Party Lines?

Isn't it possible for you to improve your advertising revenue and also increase the accuracy of your space classification by charging regular advertising prices for the Eisenhower and most of the Baker columns?

Baker occasionally varies, but Eisenhower seems completely devoted

to his party's cause, day without deviation.

The Democratic National Committee should be glad to these valuable contributions.

PAUL M. PARIS.

Critics and the Nixon administration mourning for respect. The American flag, it is any severe criticism is to that flag.

Now Attorney General J. Edgar Hoover's statement that the U.S. was not peaceful "overall" But over Mitchell's last headlines scream: "South mess accuse GIs of killing innocents"; and the tale the headlines tell of cold-blooded murder of our children.

The President as commander in chief of the armed forces is responsible for all this. And the time is fast approaching when dissent must be with good manners and will to surrender and comply to Saché, France.

JEAN DAVI.

Saché, France.

Chicago Trias Is columnist Tom Wick lighting as "Chicago" (previously) eight public man? Or does Mr. Wick believe that Judge Hof-tramping on constitution when he punishes Bobby calling him a "..." ing has Jerry Rubin for slipping of courtroom to board a T. Newark? Come off it, T. Athens.

M. R. UNAM.







(Continued on Page 10)



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## Soviet Steel Imports Said to Be Large

S.S. Industry Official  
Sees Trend Continuing

By Robert Walker

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (NYT)—Soviet steel imports to the United States are expected to continue to be large, according to an official of the Soviet steel industry.

The official, who declined to be named, said that the Soviet steel industry has been producing large quantities of steel since the middle of this year.

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## New President Is Appointed For German Central Bank

Bonn, Nov. 20 (NYT)—Karl Klagen, one of West Germany's top commercial bankers, was named today to succeed Karl Blessing as president of the Deutsche Bundesbank.

Mr. Blessing, 69, who has held the post since 1968, will retire at the end of the year.

The appointment was announced today in Frankfurt after the bank's bi-monthly meeting there.

Along with Mr. Blessing, Bundesbank vice-president Friedrich Troger, 68, will go into retirement at the end of the year.

Mr. Troger, a member of the bank's "direktorium," who is better known abroad than at home for his important role at international monetary conferences, was appointed to this post.

According to informed sources, Economics Minister Karl Schiller backed Mr. Klagen's appointment as new head of the Bundesbank.

The sources said that Mr. Klagen, one of the Deutsche Bank's two board spokesmen, had no rival for the post, which many consider as important as that of the economics minister.

The Deutsche Bank is West Germany's top commercial bank.

Mr. Klagen, who is 60, joined the board of the Deutsche Bank in 1953 and has been a board spokesman since May, 1957.

In addition to his Deutsche Bank duties, Mr. Klagen performed board functions in almost a dozen major German corporations, including Continental Rubber, Hoescht Shipyard and Allianz Life Insurance.

Mr. Klagen, a member of the Social Democratic party, is closer than Mr. Blessing to the minister's economic and financial philosophy of stronger state participation in "concerted action programs." Under these programs, management, labor, government and the central bank are to be brought in to sort out economic problems.

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## New Loophole Found in Fed Credit Policy

Banks Probe Special 'Acceptances' Market

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (NYT)—The nation's banks have seized yet another weapon to blunt the effect of the Federal Reserve's policy of severe monetary restraint, helping the banks to raise funds for their customers outside the scope of their own resources.

The banks have turned to so-called "working capital" acceptances, in the wake of a recent central-bank proposal to bring some \$3.6 billion of bank-related commercial paper under the provisions of interest ceilings.

These acceptances—also known as "eligible," "non-conforming" or "reservable" acceptances—are bank guarantees of their customers' obligations incurred for non-specific purposes; or for purposes that do not fall within the Fed's definition of paper that is eligible for sale to it.

Bank Adds Guarantee  
A banker's acceptance is a device whereby a bank adds its guarantee to the debt of a merchant—usually an importer or exporter. This short-term instrument is "accepted" when the bank agrees to assume its payment at maturity.

Bankers have been limited to 50 percent of capital and surplus in the amount of commercial drafts or bills they may accept. Some already have reached the limit.

The "working capital" acceptance, skirting this restriction, seems so far to be confined to the very largest New York banks and a handful of regional banks across the country. It accounts for 25 percent or less of new acceptances written.

In "Probing" Stage  
"It's still in the probing stage," commented one market participant yesterday. He added, however, that he understood that the Fed was following the situation closely.

There has been little impact so far from this device on short-term interest rates in general.

Rates apparently are the same as those on ordinary acceptances, but sometimes a premium is commanded. There is no known secondary market trading in working capital acceptances.

In a related development, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported yesterday that outstanding acceptances of all kinds rose by \$24 million last month to a record \$5.25 billion. The total has risen each month since January, for a cumulative increase of \$885 million, or an average of more than \$98 million a month.

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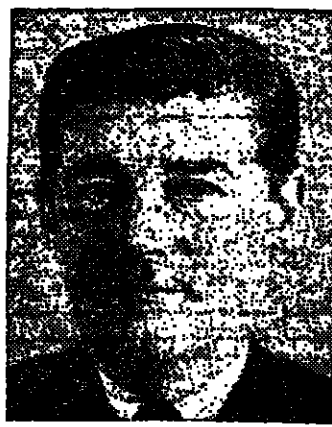
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F.D. Gorman

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

F.D. Gorman, chief counsel of Texaco Europe Ltd. in Brussels, has been appointed a vice-president of the firm.

Pan American World Airways directors have approved the long-expected appointment of Najeeb E. Halaby, 54, company president, as chief executive officer. Mr. Halaby replaces Harold E. Gray, 64, who will continue to serve as chairman until next year, when he is expected to retire.

Freeman Koe has been named president of the Roosevelt Fund.

## Campbell Co. Profits Soar In Quarter

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (Reuters)—Campbell Soup Co. reported today that it more than doubled its net earnings in the first quarter, ended Nov. 2, of its fiscal year.

However, it noted that the year-to-date period was affected by strikes and that a changeover to the accelerated method of accounting had added \$1.02 million, or 3 cents a share, to the most recent quarter's profit total.

Net income rose to \$13.64 million, or 41 cents a share, compared with the year-ago \$5.31 million, or 16 cents a share. Sales for the quarter jumped to \$338.9 million from the year-ago \$188.9 million.

Associated Dry Goods\*

Third Quarter 1969 1968  
Revenue (millions) ... 181.2 182.3  
Profits (millions) ... 6.55 7.35  
Per Share ... 0.52 0.61

Not clipped by 7 cents a share as a result of non-recurring, pre-opening expenses on four stores.

Beech Aircraft

Yr. to Sept. 30 1969 1968  
Revenue (millions) ... 187.3 184.4  
Profits (millions) ... 1.98 7.75  
Per Share ... 0.43 1.73

Federated Department Stores

Third Quarter 1969 1968  
Revenue (millions) ... 477.9 452.2  
Profits (millions) ... 21.17 19.59  
Per Share ... 0.49 0.45

Nine Months

Revenue (millions) ... 1,342 1,238  
Profits (millions) ... 50.42 43.9  
Per Share ... 1.15 1.01

May Department Stores

Third Quarter 1969 1968  
Revenue (millions) ... 273.1 262.1  
Profits (millions) ... 5.26 7.44  
Per Share ... 0.35 0.50

Nine Months

Revenue (millions) ... 770.9 728.9  
Profits (millions) ... 12.92 16.04  
Per Share ... 0.85 1.08

Perkin-Elmer Corp.

First Quarter 1969 1968  
Revenue (millions) ... 45.8 40.5  
Profits (millions) ... 1.54 1.39  
Per Share ... 0.23 0.21

Robt Corp.\*

First Quarter 1969 1968  
Revenue (millions) ... 55.4 64.6  
Profits (millions) ... 2.38 2.55  
Per Share ... 0.64 0.73

## Stock Prices Reel Sharply Lower

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (NYT)—Prospects of continued tight credit in the fight against inflation sent New York Stock Exchange prices down today in a significant decline.

For the second session in a row, the Big Board failed to produce a single strong group.

Glamour stocks and blue chips suffered alike in the broad setback. Among the weaker sectors were computers, golds, airlines, conglomerates, banks, electronics and building materials.

Three oil giants on the active list—Texaco, Gulf and Standard Oil of New Jersey—sagged to new 1969 lows.

Memorex, a recent stalwart in the computer-equipment group, fell 3 7/8 to 155. IBM dropped 4 1/4 to 254 3/4, repeating its loss yesterday.

Despite the decline, there was no rush to sell stocks. Volume ran at the routine rate of 12.01 million shares, up slightly from the previous day's 11.34 million shares.

The Dow Jones industrial average plunged 8.78 to finish at \$311.8. There was a feeble rally during the afternoon, which brought the Dow index up a bit from its noon decline of 10.83.

Market technicians were disheartened by the ease with which this blue-chip average fell through the support level at the \$40 area. It had held above this band on the market charts since mid-October.

"Like a Cannonball"  
"The Dow went through that resistance level like a cannonball through cellophane," one Wall Street broker declared. "They were hitting everything today."

It marked the seventh decline in the last eight sessions for the Dow.

Weakness also was displayed by the Dow Jones railroad and utility averages.

## Dow Industrials Decline 8.78

High-grade utility bonds now yield nearly 9 percent—a record level. Sustained weakness in the bond prices has been an unsettling factor for stocks generally.

High corporate borrowing costs have affected utility stocks in particular.

Conglomerates were a soft area. City Investing lost 1 1/2 to 28 3/8. Late yesterday it called off talks aimed at acquiring Ryan Homes.

The only fair reception on a Pacific Electric bond yesterday evidently helped get a little talk started again of a prime rate increase, added by some rumors floating around abroad also. But an increase in the prime rate was considered highly unlikely by most brokers.

When those rates climb above the prime, companies tend to abandon the paper market and demand builds up at the banks. Commercial paper rates are currently slightly higher than 8.5 percent. Bankers' acceptances—another form of short-term paper—were increased twice just this week.

Seasonal Effect  
The current strong demand for loans is attributed to normal seasonal patterns. According to Henry Kaufman, economist at Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, the seasonal demand should last another four or five weeks. After that, borrowers usually reduce their loans. "The end of January or the beginning of February would be the best time for banks to re-evaluate the situation," he says.

In the meanwhile, the bankers, extremely sensitive to the criticism a boost would generate, are likely to hold the prime rate at its current level.

By early next year, he adds, corporations will be headed for "a profit squeeze of a kind we haven't seen in this decade," which will lead to a fall-off in capital spending plans and a letup in loan demand. But Mr. Kaufman agrees that, at the moment, the worry about political reaction is the only thing standing in the way of a rate hike.

Commercial paper is a method of lending between corporations.

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## Nixon: Paving Road to Recession?

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP)—President Nixon has another hard-line speech ready, this one on inflation. Tomorrow, he will assure businessmen here that he won't "chicken out" in the fight to bring prices down.

Once again, Mr. Nixon will have made a decision to go along with the employed and prosperous majority that have more to lose from continuing inflation than from rising unemployment.

The meaning of this decision is clear: The country (assuming that Mr. Nixon sticks to his guns) will head into a recession in 1970, the first since the Eisenhower setback in 1960.

But to be fair, some of the most knowledgeable Democrats are saying there's no way to avoid more unemployment, if the goal is to reduce existing inflation.

Acceptable Balance  
But what is the acceptable balance point between the two evils?

The present unemployment rate is 3.9 percent. The real question here is whether the Nixon administration, in a desperation effort to whip inflation, is willing to let unemployment go to 5 percent or more.

There is little doubt that the Nixon economic policy has hardened in the past few weeks. There is an exercise in brinkmanship now going on, in which the administration is risking fairly substantial unemployment to convince business and labor that their expectations of continuing inflation are false. Mr. Nixon's speech tomorrow is the latest move in the game.

Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, has said that "we have no alternative but to risk over-staying with policies of restraint."

Boom Talk Abandons  
Despite some slowdown in national output, prices have failed to come down—and businessmen still talk boom for 1970. They seem to be basing their expansion plans on a projection for a year-to-year sales increase.

So the anti-inflation policy stays tough. None of Mr. Nixon's economic advisers, however, will publicly use a scare word like recession.

Recession  
Recession, recession, there is a question of definition, of semantics. What is a recession, anyway?

The generally accepted rule of thumb says that we have a recession when the real rate of national output (compensating out inflation) shows a decline for a period of at least six months. But the United States could have a slowed-down economy throwing 600,000 persons out of work (boosting the unemployment rate to 4.4 percent)—and pushing 700,000 more below the poverty line—without a decline in real gross national product.

The Nixon people would therefore be able to say there had been no recession. If they are lucky, in such circumstances, the sour turn of events itself would probably not produce riots in the streets. They could probably get away with such a policy, particularly if decent training and welfare programs are pushed, and if a quick recovery ensued.

One alleviating factor is that currently there is a very low level of joblessness among the principal bread-winners in a family.

Disease Worse Than Inflation  
Moreover, in the assumption that any downturn would be brief, many corporations today tend to keep workers on the payroll, cutting overtime where possible rather than jobs. That way, their skilled labor force is intact and ready to go when business improves.

But suppose it's not a mild recession? Economist Milton Friedman has predicted that if the administration and the Federal Reserve stick to a policy of zero growth in the money supply of the country, we will have 7, 8, or even 9 percent unemployment in 1970.

What would happen then? Better not think of it.

At just 7 percent unemployment (the level of the two recessions under Mr. Eisenhower), there would be a loss of about \$100 billion in GNP. More to the point, an additional 2.5 million people would be thrown out of work, and up to 3 million persons would be pushed into the poverty ranks.

In the latter circumstance, America would cure inflation (temporarily) and inherit a worse disease.

## Rumors of Major Oil Strike Fly Around New Zealand

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Nov. 20 (NYT)—New Zealand is buzzing with rumors of a major oil strike off the west coast of North Island.

Although the consortium concerned insists such speculation is premature, the reports have become a political issue. The opposition Labor party alleged the ruling National party is withholding information until just before election, due Nov. 29.

The government agrees there are high hopes of a good find but insists no one can know until the well is drilled deeper and denies it has secret information. A natural gas field was found eight years ago inland from the region of the present well.

The first oil found here was discovered last March in a well drilled 23 miles out to sea off the township of Opunake on the west coast. That well, known as Maui 1, was drilled by a consortium of foreign and local interests named Shell BP Todd Oil Services Ltd.

Big Brought In  
Evaluation of the find was sufficiently encouraging for a massive floating rig to be brought from Canada for more extensive drilling. It began drilling Maui 2 well in early October about 24 miles offshore from Opunake.

Traces of hydrocarbons were found but drilling was halted at the end of October at 8,400 feet for the well to be enlarged and cased. Drilling was resumed Tuesday and the company believes it must be sunk at least 1,000 feet more before a productive region is reached.











[illegible]

was worth yesterday.....		25.8967
Austrian schillings.....		48.6591
Belgian francs.....		2.2392
British pound (5 per £).....		7.489
Danish crowns.....		3.60356
Dutch guilders.....		4.17
Finnish marks.....		5.5830
French francs.....		3.6897
German marks.....		30.00
Greek drachmas.....		62.50
Italian lire.....		12.36
Mexican pesos.....		7.1463
Norwegian crowns.....		38.50
Portuguese escudos.....		70.15
Spanish pesetas.....		5.16833
Swedish kronas.....		4.3318
Swiss francs.....		

The above rates as of yesterday, are closing buying rates on local exchanges. They exclude local commissions, are slight variations depending on the size of the order.

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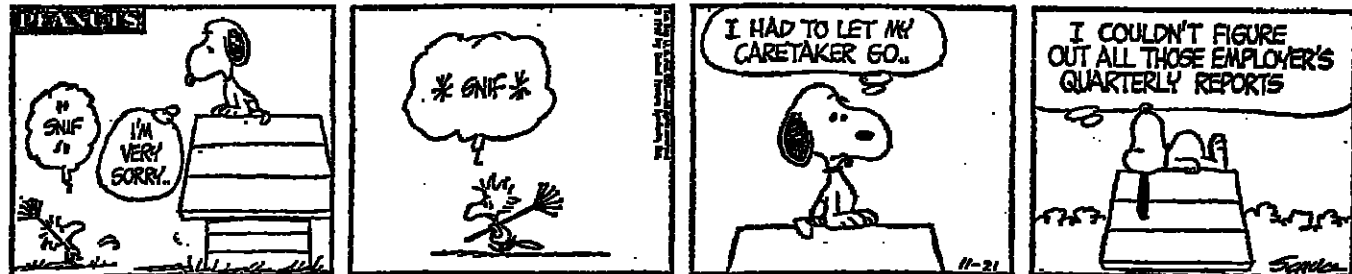
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PEANUTS



B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



BETTY BAILEY



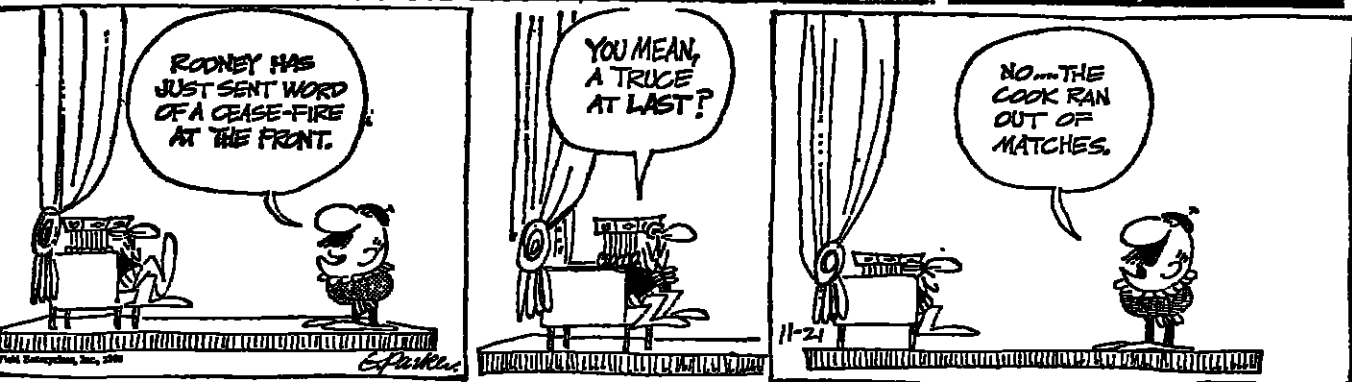
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



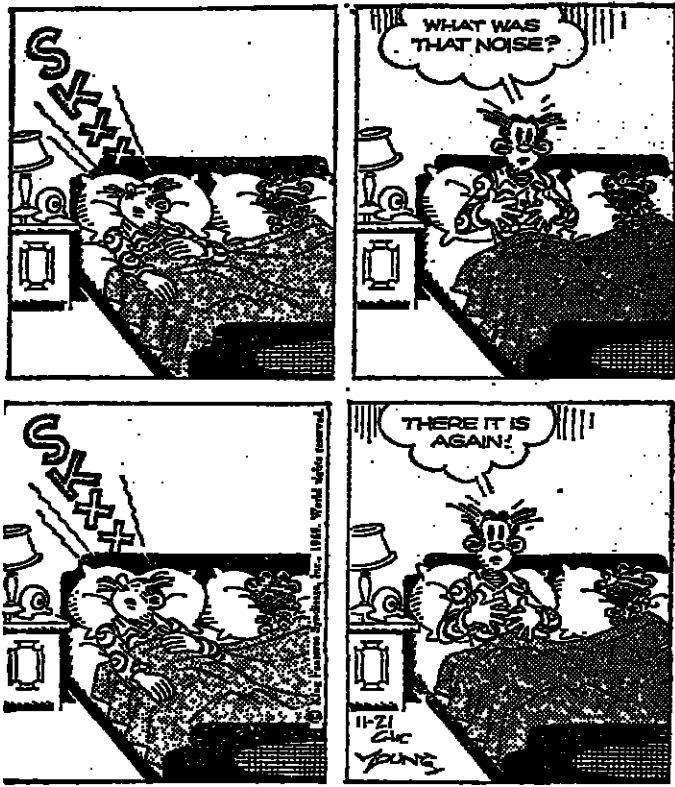
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Many tournament players are willing to open one no-trump with 15 high-card points instead of the traditional minimum of 16, and South did so in this case. North would normally have raised to three no-trump, holding a completely flat distribution. However, one of her clubs was temporarily hidden and she used the Stayman convention in the hope of finding a spade fit.

By the time the spade fit was uncovered, North had also uncovered her third club. Nevertheless, she decided to play the spade game instead of the no-trump game in the hope that South held a ruffing value.

The normal contract of three no-trump would have been made exactly, and was at other tables. The defense could take three heart tricks and one spade trick after an opening heart lead.

Four spades was more tricky. West led the club five, and East's king was taken by the ace. South led a spade to the ace, and another spade. East played the ten and South had to guess. The percentage play is the queen, for East might have false-carded with the jack from a jack-ten holding. So South played the queen, winning the trick, and was in a position to endplay East eventually.

The winners in clubs and diamonds were cashed, and a trump was led. East had to win with the king and choose

between giving a ruff-and-discard or opening up the heart suit. In either case South had her 10th trick.

**NORTH**  
 ♠ A952  
 ♥ J54  
 ♦ KQ7  
 ♣ 973

**WEST**  
 ♠ J6  
 ♥ A1062  
 ♦ J84  
 ♣ 10865

**EAST**  
 ♠ K108  
 ♥ K98  
 ♦ 10962  
 ♣ K42

**SOUTH (D)**  
 ♠ Q743  
 ♥ Q73  
 ♦ A53  
 ♣ AQJ

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:  
 South West North East  
 1 NT Pass 2 ♣ Pass  
 2 ♣ Pass 4 ♣ Pass  
 Pass Pass

West led the club five.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

RAVER	GROIC	HOSI
ABATE	MATIO	ABOU
YOKED	ANDROMEDA	
ODDMENT	MSILLIAN	
PENCING	RITES	
BUTTER	ACETATE	
PIREPIR	NEA	
ASHY	MISE	SCAT
NIE	FORECASTERS	
CAMERAS	ONTO	
ALSOVER	UNAWARE	
ASSEMBLE	IRABAB	BIB
SHORT	WIBS	LUBBO
SENT	QUE	ELLEN
NAGS	ERES	SULLY

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**PIMSK**    **KLINF**    **TIMCAP**    **COMURE**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Find the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A ○ ○ ○ ○ - ○ ○ - ○ ○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FLAKE MAIZE BELIEF DEPUTY

Answer: This will give you the strength to complain - REEF

BOOKS

THOSE FABULOUS PHILADELPHIA

By Herbert Kupferberg, Scribner's, 257 pp.

Reviewed By Henry Pleasant

LEOPOLD Stokowski left Philadelphia and the great orchestra he had created there, the "fabulous Philadelphia" of the title, in 1941. I left the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, whose music critic I had been since 1930, in 1942. Having read Kupferberg's account of the orchestra's history in the intervening years, I am left, as reporter if not as critic, with the impression that I haven't missed much.

No disparagement intended, I hasten to add, of Eugene Ormandy and the orchestra whose unique character and virtuosity he has maintained so skillfully and faithfully. Rather the contrary. During three decades when conductors have tended increasingly to shun the responsibilities and loyalties of permanent association with any one orchestra, Ormandy has remained a Philadelphian, living in Philadelphia and presiding over the destiny of an orchestra which has become, with the retirements and replacements of each season, more and more his own.

But as one who was brought up musically in Stokowski's Philadelphia and under Philadelphia's Stokowski, and as one who, as critic and specialist reporter, experienced the high and sometimes sordid drama of Stokowski's last years with the orchestra, I find the chronology of success since 1941, pretty bland, and even the tensions of a sequence of labor disputes, by comparison, tawdry.

I appreciate Kupferberg's and Ormandy's problem. Anyone who has led his hand at historical narratives knows that some individuals make better copy than others. And few in musical history have made better copy than Stokowski. List, perhaps, and Wagner. And neither of them, I suspect, could match Stokowski's virtuosity in coming up with the newsworthy word and the newsworthy deed.

A Vivid Account

Kupferberg recounts vividly and, on the whole, accurately, the chronicle of those nearly 30 years beginning with Stokowski's arrival from Cincinnati in 1912 to take over an orchestra then a mere 12 years old. He has caught the flavor of the times, the character of the city and the impact upon it of this crowd, gifted imaginative, ambitious, charming (when he chose to be), handsome, vain and sometimes ruthless young Englishman.

The familiar anecdotes, most of them true, are trotted out, and they are told so well that a knowledgeable reader is tempted to chime in with some of his own. I missed any refer-

ence to Stokowski's self-reliance, and remember once, when I had suggested a notice, that his real Tehachovsky Fifth had left off, he told a young audience a few evening "some people say that more into a composite is there. This is not at all. It's simply that we go out of it than other do."

The author is clearly a competent, for such as we get is accurate. Although, I am sure, he doesn't count on and say so, his final portrait of Stokowski, in the post-Philadelphia betrays an awareness Stokowski, as a conductor, was a conductor, a technician in the final sense. It took a quarter of a century to do it, and he has never been to achieve quite the same with any other orchestra.

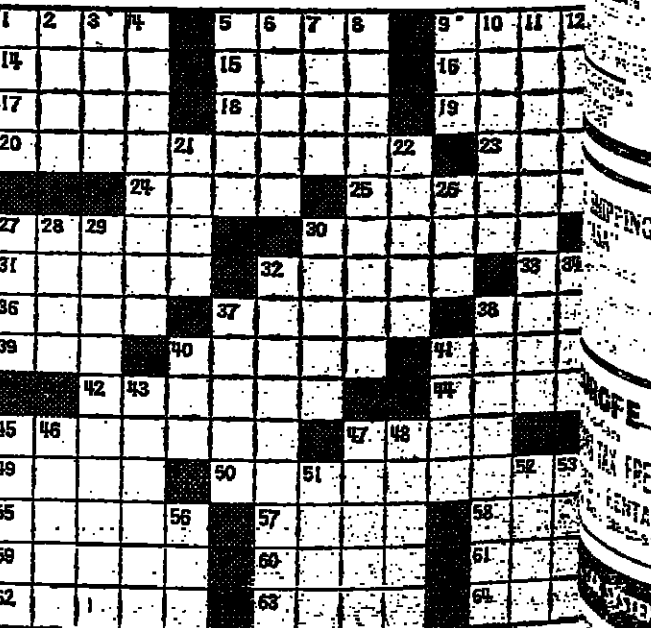
If what I have written gets the book shot down, I am sorry. The "I" is simply Stokowski, of all the delphians, has been by most fabulous. The rest, including an accurate and accurate, if less proud, account of Ormandy's handling of the difficult delicate years of over-education and succession.

Kupferberg, it seems, appreciates Ormandy's claim and conductor's foundry than he has any Stokowski. It may be Ormandy's musicianship, also his stewardship, less spectacular, certainly flamboyant and, Godless troublesome. In however, the orchestra plays today is the testimony of Ormandy's accomplishment.

CROSSWORD

By Will

- |                                   |                                |                |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| <b>ACROSS</b>                     | 44 Sequence.                   | 11 Shark.      |
| 1 Trim, as a photo.               | 45 Elongated ray.              | 12 Basic pin.  |
| 5 Bellow.                         | 47 Gudrun's husband.           | 13 Shout.      |
| 9 Aisle worker.                   | 49 Norwegian king.             | 21 Laved.      |
| 14 Slope. Sp.                     | 50 Situated atop.              | 22 Schism.     |
| 15 Body of Kaffir warriors.       | 55 School course.              | 26 West.       |
| 16 Animal of Australia.           | 57 Historical course.          | 27 Pick out.   |
| 17 Sweetshop.                     | 58 Kind of fish.               | 28 Scratch.    |
| 18 Chess piece.                   | 59 Form of Helen.              | 29 See 8 Down. |
| 19 Ant.                           | 60 Slaughter.                  | 30 Make.       |
| 20 Union soldier.                 | 61 Do a newspaper job.         | 32 Spread the. |
| 23 Shot and shells, for short.    | 62 Beetle Bailey character.    | 34 Formerly.   |
| 24 Atoms.                         | 63 Borge.                      | 37 Adjective.  |
| 25 Without purpose.               | 64 Soaks.                      | 38 Kind of.    |
| 27 Teacake.                       |                                | 40 Numerical.  |
| 28 Happening.                     | <b>DOWN</b>                    | 41 Musical.    |
| 31 Broken-down horses.            | 1 Family.                      | 42 Musical.    |
| 32 Grudge.                        | 2 Preface for grave.           | 43 Future.     |
| 33 — polio.                       | 3 Tenth of an eph.             | 44 Plow part.  |
| 36 Grain.                         | 4 Severe defeats, informally.  | 46 Ancient.    |
| 37 High rank.                     | 5 Allurer.                     | 47 Take step.  |
| 38 Dispatched.                    | 6 Capable.                     | 48 Frogn.      |
| 39 Dana's years before the mast.  | 7 Informed.                    | 51 Writer Jan. |
| 40 Urban problem.                 | 8 With 29 Down, uncomfortable. | 52 Danish.     |
| 41 NASA milieu.                   | 9 Hula.                        | 53 composer.   |
| 42 — always good weather when ... | 10 accompaniment.              | 54 Neglect.    |
|                                   | 10 Republic of Africa.         | 56 Fishing in. |





## First Pro Soccer Player to Do So

## Pele Scores His 1,000th Goal

PELE, soccer ace, scored his 1,000th goal of his professional career last night to establish a record in the world's most popular team sport.

The 29-year-old crack inside left for Santos Football Club set the record with only 13 minutes to play in a 2-1 victory over Flamengo at the Maracanã Stadium.

Pele's goal was the 1,000th of his career. It was the 1,000th goal of his career. It was the 1,000th goal of his career.



HISTORICAL—Pele (right) scoring 1,000th goal of his career, beating goalie Andrade (l).

## From Peanuts to Crackerjack

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 20 (AP)—Pele, the "king" of soccer, is also an amateur poet, composer, television actor, painter and one of the richest men in Brazil.

Pele's real name is Edson Arantes do Nascimento—born to become the most famous Brazilian from a humble background as a penniless youth from Tres Coracoes (three hearts) in central Brazil.

He used to collect peanuts that fell from freight trains and sell them to buy jerseys for his barefoot soccer team in Bauru.

Now his face appears on an unprecedented specially issued Brazilian postage stamp with his arm waving after having scored a goal.

Despite his fame, Pele remains a simple, modest man devoted to his wife, Rosemary, and his daughter, Kelly Christina.

New Style

Pele, now 29, has passed through periods of brilliance and setback in his 13-year professional career. He recently adopted a new style.

When younger, Pele was an outstanding attacking forward. Now he prefers to stay back, nearer to center field, and guide the strategy of the game.

This technique has given a golden opportunity to the man who may succeed him as soccer king of Brazil, inside forward Tostão, who outscored Pele in World Cup elimination matches this year.

Team manager Joao Saldanha says Pele is extraordinarily selfless.

Off the field, Pele likes to relax by strumming on his guitar, composing songs and writing simple, idealistic poems.

Ode to His Daughter

A typical poem was one he wrote to his daughter after a soccer match in Sao Paulo, which said, in part:

"Dear me, Kelly Christina: One day you will learn with what affection and loving care we prepared your cradle. I kneel before your cradle. I see that by the grace of God you are perfect."

"I have spent whole nights in our home, in the world over, in the cabin of admirers crossing the seven seas, dreaming of your coming. God was generous to me and you came. You are the glory of my life."

Pele has also written several sambas and won an award for one of his paintings—a sunlit soccer scene with the ball in the net.

On television he played a kidnapped professor in a science fiction series.

Nobody knows how much Pele earns from his club, Santos (it is estimated at \$100,000 a year), and from his business operations which include scores of publicity and advertising appearances (except for cigarettes and alcohol), property, farming and a ceramics factory.

Pele does not know what his

name means. "They started to call me Pele when I was a boy and it has stayed with me ever since," he said.

It may have come from the game of pelada, the version of soccer played byurchins in the back streets and dusty villages of Brazil.

In 1956, Pele joined the Santos soccer team and has been with it ever since. He also has been a permanent fixture on the Brazilian selection, and in 1958 and 1962 he led his country to world championships.

Despite rumors of millions of dollars to play for teams in Mexico and Italy, Pele plans to stay in Brazil at least until after the 1970 World Cup finals.

In 1969, Pele turned in his best single-season performance, scoring 125 goals. Last year he made just 60, because opposing

teams now cover him with two sometimes three—defensesmen.

The Unknown

Europeans had very little news of this master of the soccer field until the World Cup finals of 1958 in Stockholm.

Sweden, playing at home in the final, got the first goal and the home crowd went half-crazy.

Then Pele, only 18, strode the ground like a colossus, scored two goals and won the match for the Brazilians.

The Europeans now knew that here was a man to match the greatest with his bewildering dribbling, his complete control of the ball and his ability to score with feet or head.

From then on, Pele has stood supreme in the world of soccer. He's known just by that one name—like a Garbo or Picasso.



HYSTERICAL—Pele kissing the ball in the goal.

## The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Sydney, Kerry Melville and Karen Krantzke of Australia qualified to meet in the women's singles final of the Australian hard court championships. Miss Melville beat Christina Sandberg of Sweden, 6-4, 6-1, and Miss Krantzke defeated 18-year-old Victorian Janet Young, 6-4, 6-0. In the men's singles, Phil Dent, who was dropped from Australia's Davis Cup squad earlier this week, beat John Alexander, who is in the cup team, 7-5, 6-3, 7-5. To reach the semi-finals, Ray Ruffels beat John Cooper, 6-2, 6-1, 6-4, 2-6, 6-1. Cooper beat Geoff Masters, 3-6, 6-1, 7-5, 6-4, 6-0, and Geoff Pollard beat Ross Case, 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4.

## College, Pro Grid Line

COLLEGE

Friday Night

Favorite Pick Underdog

Alabama (A) 15 Wake Forest 15

Saturday

Virginia Tech 14 Columbia 14

Dartmouth 10 Princeton 10

Yale 10 Harvard 10

West Virginia 21 Pittsburgh 21

North Carolina 6 Duke 6

Florida St. 6 N.C. State 6

South Carolina 14 Clemson 14

Ohio State 10 Michigan 10

Minnesota 14 Wisconsin 14

Michigan St. 14 Northwestern 14

Colorado 14 Kansas State 14

Oklahoma St. 14 Iowa State 14

Missouri 14 Nebraska 14

TCU 10 Rice 10

SMU 13 Baylor 13

UT-Austin 14 Southern Cal. 14

Oregon St. 7 Oregon 7

Stanford 14 California 14

PROS	SPOTS
Redskins 6 1/2	Falcons 6 1/2
Cowboys 3 1/2	Cowboys 3 1/2
Packers 2 1/2	Lions 2 1/2
Cardinals 2 1/2	Eagles 2 1/2
Vikings 2 1/2	Steelers 2 1/2
Patriots 2 1/2	Bills 2 1/2
Jets 2 1/2	Bengals 2 1/2
Clters 2 1/2	Dolphins 2 1/2
Chargers 2 1/2	Broncos 2 1/2
Clters 2 1/2	Raiders 2 1/2

## ABA Results

Wednesday Night

New Orleans 122 (8 Jones 22, Murrell 20), Washington 115 (Armstrong 21, Barrett 19).

New York 115 (Tart 23, McLeod 21), Miami 110 (Thomas 20, Freeman 20).

## Hull Back, Hawks Tie Rangers, 1-1

By Gerald Eskenazi

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 (AP)—Despite the roaring that filled cavernous Chicago Stadium after the Black Hawks tied the New York Rangers, 1-1, in the final period, the Rangers played a 1-1 draw that kept them in first place in the East Division last night.

Each club's winning streak was stopped—the Blackhawks at six games, the New York Rangers at five. But for the Rangers, a tie against a National Hockey League senior team on the road is taken happily—especially when that club is bolstered by the return of Bobby Hull.

Not playing a full turn, Hull ripped off three shots in the final period, after Gerry Pinder had tied the game by sending a long shot that bounced off Rod Seiling and eluded Ed Giacomin, the New York's goalie.

Giacomin, whose sporadic play against the Hawks in recent years had led to benchings when the Rangers played Chicago, again and again made the key saves on one-man breakaways and on screened shots.

The early arrivals left the bar and hot dog stand and rushed to greet Bobby. When he made his first appearance on the ice, during the warmups, there was loud roar of Hull shouting, with a vocal minority booing.

Earlier in the day he had seemed preoccupied as he sorted his long-unanswered mail. He grunted a "just fine, thanks," instead of his usual amiable talk.

During the Hawks' first power play of the game, early in the opening period, the pro-Hull rosters in the crowd of 15,888 screamed, "We want Bobby." He finally came on toward the end of power play, but didn't get off a shot.

Red Wings 5, Canadiens 5

Frank Mahovlich's 11th hat trick of his career moved Detroit into contention after Montreal had taken a 4-0 first-period lead and Detroit earned a 5-5 tie on Carey Weaver's first goal of the season with two seconds remaining to play.

Blues 4, Penguins 0

Ab McDonald also got a hat trick to clinch an easy 4-0 victory for St. Louis goalie Jacques Plante over Pittsburgh's Phil Goyette. The other St. Louis score and assisted on two of McDonald's goals. McDonald scored his three goals on his first four shots.

Maple Leafs 4, Kings 4

Rookie defenseman Brian Glennie's first NHL tally, with 4:17 remaining to play, earned Toronto a 4-4 tie against Los Angeles after Eddie Joyal had given the Kings a 4-3 lead only two minutes earlier.

Seals 4, North Stars 2

Oakland's defenseman Minnesota goalie Cesare Maniago in the second period, scoring all its goals on the way to a 4-2 victory.

## Nino's Manager Asks Ref Switch

SANTA VITTORIA D'ALBA, Italy, Nov. 20 (AP)—The manager of a world middleweight champion, Nino Benvenuti, has asked for a change of referees for Saturday's title bout against Cuban challenger Luis Rodriguez.

It was reported that the manager, Bruno Amaduzzi, has suggested that the referee, Domenico Carabellone, did not have enough experience.

Promoter Rino Tommasi reportedly has written to Piero Pini, general secretary of the European Boxing Federation, to ask that a foreigner be chosen to substitute for Carabellone. This was a switch from Tommasi's usual insistence on Italian referees for the title fights he arranges in Italy.

## NHL Standings

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
New York	11	4	3	25	60	47
Montreal	9	3	6	24	69	43
Chicago	8	4	3	21	51	45
Detroit	8	5	3	19	47	43
Philadelphia	7	6	3	16	38	31
Toronto	6	8	3	13	43	54

WEST DIVISION

St. Louis 1 1/2 18 50 42

Minnesota 6 7 2 14 23 43

Chicago 4 9 3 11 24 32

Pittsburgh 4 9 3 11 24 36

Philadelphia 2 6 8 10 26 40

Los Angeles 2 8 8 12 34 52

Wednesday's Results

Montreal 5 (Beliveau 2, Lapierre, LeMay, Ferguson), Detroit 5 (Mahoney 2, Goyette 1)

Oakland 4 (Hampton, Roberts, Jarrett, Hicke), Minnesota 2 (Collins, Parise, Hicke), Angeles 4 (Bochler 2, Irvine, Joyal), Toronto 4 (Brett, Koon, Palford, Glennie)

New York 1 (Ratelle), Chicago 1 (Pinder)

St. Louis 4 (McDonald 3, Goyette), Pittsburgh 6.

## Top NBA Scorers

Player	Team	Points	Rebounds	Assists
West, Los Angeles	44	118	118	23
Cunningham, Phil	18	101	48	20
Budson, Atlanta	15	175	83	28
Adams, M.L.	17	172	102	26
Walker, Chicago	16	158	98	41
Mullins, San Fran.	15	143	82	24
Hayes, San Diego	14	144	95	28
Red, New York	13	174	92	23
Robertson, Cin.	14	123	90	23
Hawkins, Phoenix	14	117	88	22

## South Carolina, West Virginia Are Matched in Peach Bowl

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—South Carolina coach Paul Dietzel had a simply "peachy" day yesterday as West Virginia accepted a bid to oppose his Atlantic Coast Conference champions in the Peach Bowl in Atlanta Dec. 30.

Dietzel sliced peaches as an appetizer at his regular football luncheon. For dessert, there was a cake with "ACC champions" spelled out with peach slices.

"The invitation made a reality of the second of two things I promised myself we would do when I came here four seasons ago," said Dietzel. "Win the Atlantic Coast Conference title and go to a bowl."

For a while, it looked like his team would be opposed by Louisiana State, which Dietzel coached from 1955 to 1961. But George

## Aaron 3d in NL Voting

## McCovey Beats Seaver for MVP

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Willie McCovey, San Francisco's home run and runs batted in champion, shaded Tom Seaver, the New York Mets ace who led the majors with 25 victories for the 1969 National League Most Valuable Player award today.

Each received 11 first-place votes, but McCovey wound up with 265 points to Seaver's 243 in the balloting of the 34-man committee of the Baseball Writers' Association.

The secret vote by two committees from each league city was taken after the regular season but before the playoffs.

Hank Aaron, Atlanta outfielder who ranks No. 3 on the record home run list, was third with two first-place votes and 188 points. Aaron won the MVP in 1957 when the Braves were in Milwaukee.

Pete Rose of Cincinnati, the two-time batting champion, was next with 127 points, followed by Ron Santo, Chicago third baseman, with 124.

Tommye Agce and Cleon Jones, who play side by side in the Mets outfield, were next. Agce had 88 points and Jones, who led the league in hitting during most of the summer, had 82 points.

Roberto Clemente of Pittsburgh, the winner in 1966, was eighth with 51 points, followed by Phil Niekro, Atlanta's knuckleball pitcher with 47 and Tony Perez, Cincinnati third baseman, with 28.

In addition to Aaron and Clemente, other former MVP winners to get votes were Ernie Banks, the 1958-59 champ, 15; Maury Wills, of Los Angeles, the 1962 winner, 17; Bob Gibson of St. Louis, last year's MVP, 2, and Orlando Cepeda of Atlanta, the 1967 MVP, 1.

38 Mentioned

A total of 38 players were mentioned in the scattered voting. Last year, when Gibson won, he received 14 of the 20 firsts, the others going to Rose. This year he was named to 34 this year because of the addition of Montreal and San Diego.

McCovey beat out Seaver with 11 firsts, nine seconds, two thirds and two fourths. He was the only

## Bullets Take 5th in Row by Beating Suns

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Baltimore Bullets scored their fifth victory in a row last night and eighth in nine National Basketball Association games, but still can't gain much ground.

The Bullets, second in the Eastern Division with a 12-6 mark after a 133-118 victory over Phoenix, have finally begun to click after a slow start, but remain 5 1/2 games behind the amazing New York Knicks, who are off to an 18-1 start with 13 straight triumphs.

The Bullets got balanced scoring, led by Jack Martin's 22 points, and broke open the game in the second quarter to lead, 71-56, at the half.

Rockets 125, 76ers 119

John Block scored 33 points and Elvin Hayes and Jim Barnett added 25 apiece as San Diego scored its fourth victory in five games over slumping Philadelphia, which dropped 11 games behind New York.

Lakers 116, Royals 103

Injury-plagued Los Angeles, playing without Wilt Chamberlain, Elgin Baylor and Johnny Green, spurred to a 23-point lead in the first half and held on to beat Cincinnati, 116-103. Royal coach Bob Cousy dressed for the game, but did not play.

Celtics 122, Bulls 106

Tom Sanders hit on four straight baskets in the opening minutes, keying Boston to an easy 122-106 victory over Chicago. Sanders held Chet Walker, the Bulls ace, to 15 points. Walker was averaging 26. Sanders finished with 17 points as the Celtics won their second game in two nights.

Hawks 137, Supersonics 116

Joe Caldwell and Jim Davis triggered a fourth-period spurt in Atlanta's 137-116 comeback victory over Seattle.

Top NBA Scorers

(Through games of Tuesday)

West, Los Angeles 44 FG FT Pts. Avg.

Cunningham, Phil 18 101 48 20

Budson, Atlanta 15 175 83 28

Adams, M.L. 17 172 102 26

Walker, Chicago 16 158 98 41

Mullins, San Fran. 15 143 82 24

Hayes, San Diego 14 144 95 28

Red, New York 13 174 92 23

Robertson, Cin. 14 123 90 23

Hawkins, Phoenix 14 117 88 22



Willie McCovey

player mentioned on all 24 ballots. Two men did not list Seaver, who received 11 firsts, four seconds, five thirds, one fourth and one fifth. Aaron was listed on 23 of the 24 ballots. Some writers confine their votes to men who play every day and do not list pitchers.

## Pilots Fire Manager Schultz, May Pick Martin or Bristol

SEATTLE, Nov. 20 (AP)—Joe Schultz, manager of the Seattle Pilots in the first year in major league baseball, was dismissed yesterday by general manager Marvin Milkes.

Schultz said Milkes had notified him Tuesday night at his home in St. Louis that he would not be rehired. He took the news philosophically, saying, "It is part of the game."

The Pilots were expected to name a new manager soon. Two men most frequently mentioned were Billy Martin, former Minnesota Twins manager, and Dave Bristol, former manager of the Cincinnati Reds. Each was dismissed after the 1969 season in surprise moves.

Milkes said Dick Williams, former Boston Red Sox manager, and Grady Hatton, an ex-pitcher of the Houston Astros, also were being considered.

A spokesman for the Pilots said Milkes made up his mind some time ago that Schultz would not be rehired after his one-year contract ran out. Milkes apparently had waited for the question of a change in Seattle ownership or a franchise move to another city to be resolved before making the move.

The sale of the Pilots to a Seattle group was announced earlier this week. The American League won't act on the proposed sale until it meets Dec. 4 in Baltimore, Fla., but approval was considered certain.

The 50-year-old Schultz said injuries doomed the club to last place in the American League Western Division. The club held on to third place most of the season.

## Okker Routs Pancho, 6-1, 6-2

WEMBLEY, England, Nov. 20 (UPI)—Tom Okker of the Netherlands was too fast for 41-year-old Pancho Gonzalez today and the old champion made a sad exit from the British Open covered courts tennis championships.

Okker's 6-1, 6-2 victory in the quarter-finals lasted less than 40 minutes. Okker next meets top-seeded Rod Laver of Australia, who needed 2 hours 6 minutes to dispose of British pro Roger Taylor, 16-14, 10-8.

The United States was left with one survivor, Earl Buchholz, 39-year-old pro from St. Louis, defeated Britain's Davis Cup hero Graham Hill, 6-4, 6-1, 6-4. Tony Roche of Australia ousted Stan Smith, Davis Cup star from Los Angeles, 6-3, 8-10, 6-4, and will meet Roche in tomorrow's semi-finals.

Laver and Roy Emerson of Australia tonight defeated Gonzalez and Bob Hewitt of South Africa in the men's doubles final, 6-7, 6-3, 6-2.

Last night, Gonzalez eased 21-year-old British hope David Lloyd out of the tournament and said he had beaten a potential world-class star. Gonzalez won, 7-5, 5-7, 6-4.

Lloyd, who was six months old when Gonzalez won the U.S. title in 1948, came off court and was told he had won a place in Britain's Davis Cup squad.

Similar honors were given 16-year-old Stephen Luby and 22-year-old Scottish champion John Clifton, who were eliminated yesterday.

Clifton lost, 6-0, 6-1, to Laver and Warboys was beaten, 6-1, 6-1, by Okker.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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## Top ABA Scorers

Player	Team	Points	Rebounds	Assists
Walt Frazier	New York	12	118	27
John Williams	Philadelphia	10	107	41
Tommy Lee	San Diego	14	146	27
George Gervin	San Antonio	14	143	27
David Thompson	Portland	17	170	28
Elvin Hayes	San Diego	16	158	41
George Gervin	San Antonio	15	143	27
David Thompson	Portland	15	142	28
Elvin Hayes	San Diego	15	138	28
George Gervin	San Antonio	15	138	28
David Thompson	Portland	15	138	28

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